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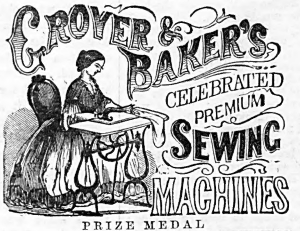

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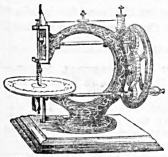

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CRITICISM.

Mr. Disraeli's last venture in romance-writing has raised anew the oft debated question of the value of literary criticism. The ex-Premier himself did not disdain, in the text of his work, to introduce a few rather hackneyed remarks in prophetic depreciation of reviewers in general, following in the wake of many another sensitive writer. It was not quite worthy of him. Examples of the *genus irritabile* there have been in plenty who, like Byron, have thrown their shafts at their critics more or less fiercely after suffering, but it is generally left to third-rate writers to attempt to secure in advance the sympathy of the general reader by foretelling the venality and incompetence of the tribunal which will probably sit in judgment on their work. On the first appearance of "Lothair," its distinguished author must have felt a little compunction at the recollection of the hard words he had used; for we do not remember the issue of a book from the press which was received with such instant, profuse, unqualified, and universal praise. The morning and evening papers broke out into a perfect pæon of glorification, and the weeklies followed almost in the same strain. Let it be acknowledged that Mr. Disraeli was so far justified by the event that the critiques which were piled so hurriedly upon his novel were not, for the most part, of very excellent quality. Generally they were poor; most of them worthless. "Lothair" was hastily and superficially characterized; it was not criticised at all in those first few days. Then came the monthlies, and, in some respects, a change of tone. The reviewing began. We will say nothing about the judgments that have been passed, by dailies, weeklies, or monthlies, for we are not about to criticize either the novel or the reviewers. *Blackwood* was personal, and, therefore, objectionable; but *Macmillan* and some others sat in judgment legitimately, whatever may be thought of their decisions.

How does the position of the work and its critics affect this question of the value of criticism which the controversy has been the means of reviving? In the first place what has been done with respect to "Lothair" in the short period since it came from the press confirms the impression created by several previous literary events. It seems to settle the point once for all that a book cannot be properly criticized in a hurry. Daily newspapers have tried their hand at everything that can be achieved with pen and ink, and they have succeeded wonderfully in many ways, but they have absolutely failed in reviewing books against time. A fair opinion may perhaps be formed of a play, and written off the same night. Something like a just notion may be at once conceived of the range and quality of an opera. An actor or a singer may be happily characterized in a journal which comes out the morning after the event. These things have been attempted with more or less success,—but a book to be judged and the judgment to be printed twelve hours after publication is a perfect pitfall for the daily journalist. Mrs. Beecher Stowe's notorious article on Byron in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and her subsequent luckless volume on the same subject, afford instances. In each case an evidently able man produced a perfect mockery of a literary judgment immediately in the *Times*. Only those who waited a little before speaking spoke anything to the purpose. Other, but less glaring, instances might be adduced. It is enough, however, for the moment, that two or three of the more recent publications calculated to excite a large degree of interest among readers of all classes have tempted the daily papers to do a smart stroke of business—and tempted them to the destruction of their literary reputations. And these too hasty professed criticisms have an unfortunate influence afterwards. They take up a tone, and they create a reaction. "Lothair" would have meet with fairer treatment at the end of a month if it had not been injudiciously belauded at the end of less than twenty-four hours. To some extent, indeed, the mischief is irreparable for the time. The novel will hardly elicit a just and impartial criticism for some months to come, and before then it will, in these days of teeming fiction, have almost passed out of memory. We will hope that the lesson will not be lost, and that respectable daily journals will not attempt to bring out reviews of books the day after the presentation copy reaches the editor's hands.

Beyond this "Lothair" really leaves reviewing where it was. Authors' abuse of critics does not count for much. If there are many incompetent and unworthy scribblers in the ranks of those who write notices of books there are many more weak and unqualified book-writers. Criticism is a noble department of literature nevertheless. Some of the best performances in the English language come to us in the form of critiques; many of the ablest men who ever wielded the pen have devoted themselves to the task of reviewing. Instances rise to mind wherein the article is far more valuable than the volume which formed its subject. Let authors mind their particular avocations, and not needlessly enrage themselves about what is said of them. If good books live and bad ones die, the same principle holds good with respect to reviewing, which finds its level even faster than any other branch of literature.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS.

London, Wednesday.

The season is at its height, and seldom has it been gayer. London is full to overflowing. The large hotels at the West-end, the palatial building at Charing-Cross, the private lodging-houses have all more than they can conveniently accommodate. Those who have apartments to let reap a rich harvest. In the Parks, and at other out-door resorts of fashion, the scene is picturesque. The streets are full of holiday-people this week; and I am sure I recognise many Midland Counties faces amongst the healthy-looking groups in Pall Mall and Piccadilly.

It has been a carnival week in the musical world. On Monday afternoon one of the most brilliant audiences, and certainly the largest, I have ever seen in St. James's Hall, assembled to bid adieu to a very old favourite. It was Madame Sainton-Dolby's farewell concert. Everybody was there. All the leading *artistes* in town lent their assistance. Amongst the better-known were Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Angèle (the latter, by the way, will be a new name to many of your readers); MM. Benedict, Sainton, Walter Macfarren, Signor Arditi, and a host of others. The principal honours fell to Mr. Reeves, Madame Sainton-Dolby, and Mr. Santley, and Mdlles. Sinico and Volpini, the two latter of whom kindly supplied the place rendered vacant by the illness of Mdlle. Nilsson. Madame Dolby had an enthusiastic reception. She has not been in better voice lately than she was in on Monday afternoon, and she put spirit and pathos into all she did. As the room was filled in every part, and as the tickets for the best places were a guinea each, the fair vocalist is no doubt satisfied with the pecuniary result as well as with the kindly reception awarded her. Madame Sainton-Dolby has been before the public thirty years, having made her first appearance, as Charlotte Dolby, in 1840. Mendelssohn wrote the soprano part in the *Elijah* for her, and had a very high opinion of her singing.

I was bidden to a pianoforte recital at the Queen's Concert Rooms on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Kate Gordon, a new candidate for musical honours, was the pianiste, and this was her first recital. The music performed was all of a classical character, and consequently (if I may be allowed to say so,) rather wearisome to listen to on a hot day. But Miss Gordon established herself as a favourite with the audience; and Miss Lilly Simester, Mr. Alfred Baylis, and Mr. D. D. Home relieved the entertainment from its heaviness. The last-named gentleman read "The Death o' t' Owd Squire" (Walter Thornbury's poem), and was honoured with a double encore. There are many more musical entertainments to come—Benedict's amongst the number.

Those who read Mr. Charles Reade's story of Trades' Unionism, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, should make a point of witnessing "Put Yourself in his Place," as produced at the Adelphi. There are some fine scenic effects in the play—notably the forge in the deserted church at Cairnhope, and the explosion at the Star Wheal. Mr. Neville plays the leading part admirably, and Miss Margaret Young and Miss Robertha Erskine, two young ladies new to London audiences, are charming representatives of the parts of *Grace Carden* and *Jael Dence*.

L.

THE FIRST FLOWER SHOW OF THE SEASON.

We beg of the reader to turn to page 673, and to say whether it has been his good fortune to form one of a group similar to those of which we have depicted three or four, under the shade of tree and canopy, in the park, outside the horticultural tent. The sun is warm. The crush along the temporary aisles, in the close atmosphere which hovers about exotic plants under cover, has been severe, and these fair ladies and gay gallants have done their duty by the show so far. The stock of ecstatic interjections has been exhausted; the little bit of blue horizon in the distance and the welcome words: "This way out" have been reached. Now comes the moment of rest and reward; for sward and trees and patent garden chairs and flirtation are at least as delightful as the best triumph of the florist. There are attractions—and attractions at horticultural exhibitions. Devotion to a particular pursuit is good and interesting, and a love of the treasures of the gardener's art is certainly one of the most amiable of traits in man or woman; but was there ever a devotee of horticulture so devoted, or an admirer of the beauties of flowers so single of purpose, as to make his way through the tents intent only upon leaves and blossoms, and thereupon to leave the grounds, wanting to see no more? We offer gage that no such instance occurred at the show of the Edgbaston Botanical and Horticultural Society yesterday. Looking back upon first Flower Shows of the season, pleasant memories are awakened of plants and fruits and something more, and so fully occupied has been the mind of our artist with the "something more," that he has actually left out the gardening altogether! There are gentlemen, and perchance ladies too, in these pretty groups who will be not less unmindful henceforward of the wonders of horticulture they saw that day; for there are some mental impressions which leave no place for accessories, and the First Flower Show is dangerous ground for the young and hitherto callous heart, and not always safe to the more mature.

THE POACHER.

In the grey light of very early morning the poacher in our illustration (page 673), is seen releasing a long-legged hare from a trap, while the dog, lean and anxious-looking as his master, keeps watch at the corner of the wood. It is hazardous work, with not much of the real spirit of sport or adventure in it. Between poaching and theft there is but a thin imaginary line of distinction, so far, at least, as the nature of the occupation goes; and, as in theft, the prizes are not very remunerative. The temptation is, however, somewhat greater. Many a man begins to hunt game surreptitiously who would not prey upon his neighbour's property; but by-and-by he finds the one pursuit leading him on irresistibly to the other. Let us plead, however, in behalf of the man in the slouched hat in our engraving, that he is only a poacher, and let it be admitted that as he kneels at the trap, with his dog looking out close by, he helps to make up a group more picturesque than if this were an act of simple robbery. There is, after all, a little spice of romance about poaching which does not belong to theft, and we beg that our poacher and his dog may have the benefit of it.

THE SCENE OF THE UXBRIDGE TRAGEDY.

On page 672 we give a sketch of the house at Denham, near Uxbridge, in which a whole family was recently murdered.

On the charge of committing this frightful crime the prisoner now lies in Aylesbury gaol, awaiting his trial at the next Buckinghamshire Assizes. The quiet-looking rural cottage has been visited by thousands of people since the Sunday when the dead bodies of Mr. Marshall, his wife, his mother, his sister, and three children were discovered. The same sort of morbid celebrity attaches to the place that was attained by the locality of the notorious Rugeley murder. Chips are cut from the posts and fence round the house, and fragments of bark from the tree at the corner, as mementos of a visit to the spot.

The prisoner's conduct in gaol is reported to be in the highest degree callous and brutal.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

We this week engrave a sketch of St. Vincent's Rocks and the Suspension Bridge at Clifton, from a drawing by Mr. W. H. Prior. There is nothing finer in Europe than this bit of English river scenery, and certainly nothing more beautiful in the way of bridges than that which hangs so gracefully in mid-air between St. Vincent's Rocks and the Somersetshire side of the river. Just now, with the freshness of summer upon woods and downs, this part of Clifton is particularly charming, and those who are thinking "where shall we spend a summer holiday?" cannot do better than make the acquaintance of Clifton and St. Vincent's Rocks.

The Suspension Bridge has a curious history. In 1753 one Alderman Vick bequeathed £1,000 to the Society of Merchants for the construction of a stone bridge across the Avon. The money was allowed to lie at interest for eighty years, by which time it was increased tenfold. In 1836 a public subscription was started, and the original fund was increased to £45,000. An Act of Parliament was obtained, granting powers to construct an iron instead of a stone bridge. Amongst the competitive plans sent in was one from the late Mr. Brunel, which was accepted. In August 1836 the work was begun and continued for seven years, when lack of funds brought it to what seemed likely to be a permanent standstill. For years the two abutments stood on either side the river, monuments, at once, of enterprise and apathy. It was a common thing in those days to say that Bristol had courage to project and begin great enterprises but wanted what jockeys call "staying powers." There never was perhaps a more remarkable illustration of this than the unfinished bridge which was a reproach to Bristol and Clifton enterprise for nearly twenty years. From '43 to '61 the work was suspended, notwithstanding the continual "whipping-up" of the public by the old *Bristol Mirror* and the late Captain Claxton, a fussy but useful gentleman, who succeeded in getting together a company to proceed with the bridge. As Fortune would have it about this time Thames improvements and changes put Hungerford Suspension Bridge into the market. Captain Claxton, or somebody else, thereupon conceived the happy thought of hanging Hungerford Bridge upon the Clifton buttresses; and in 1864 this grand work was accomplished. Thus Brunel's suspension bridge over the Thames was brought to Brunel's buttresses at Clifton; and the result is one of the finest monuments to the genius of the great engineer which England possesses.

The span of the bridge is 702 feet 3 inches. It is higher than any bridge in the world, being 245 feet above high water, 78 feet higher than the famous bridge at Fribourg. The weight of the bridge is 1,500 tons, and its theoretical strength 7 000 tons. There is a fine carriage drive in the centre of the bridge, with footways on either side. From the height of 245 feet you look down upon a view unequalled on the Rhine—wood, rock, river, hill, and dale combining to make up a panorama of the rarest beauty.

Visitors who know Clifton will remember close by the bridge a famous old boarding establishment, Sion House, commanding a fine view of the surrounding scenery. This house has been converted into a fine hotel, called the St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel, of which we have a sketch in preparation. Now that the spa and refreshment rooms are cleared away from the wells below, it is a boon to find a revival of the baths and refreshment rooms at the top of the zig-zag. One of the modern features of change in Clifton and Bristol is the erection of several fine hotels, which add very much to the attractions of the locality.

The Taunton Agricultural Show.—The annual Show of the Bath and West of England Society and Southern Counties Association has been held at Taunton this week. The meeting has been in every way successful. Sir Stafford Northcote, whose term of Presidency expired this week, arrived from Canada in time to attend the meeting of the council upon the Show-ground on Wednesday, and to congratulate the members on the fine exhibition and the large attendance of visitors. In his speech he observed, with regard to the progress of the society, that at the Taunton meeting in 1852 there were 241 entries of stock, and the implements were 486 in number. At the present meeting there were 520 entries of stock, the largest number ever made for the society's own prizes; whilst there were 175 exhibitors of implements, and not less than 2,956 articles, including 50 engines; £100 more than usual has been given this year to render the Arts Union more popular. The Earl of Cork and Orrery was unanimously elected president of the society for the ensuing year, and Sir Stafford Northcote and E. B. Williams, Esq., M.P., vice-presidents. Next year's show will be held at Guildford.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Bishop of Ely has appointed Isambard Brunel, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely.

It has been finally and officially decided to open a great International Industrial Exhibition in Vienna in the spring of 1873.

The child of a Mr. Armstrong, Deptford, has been burnt to death, having been put into bed with lucifers concealed about his night-dress.

A disastrous fire broke out on Monday morning on the siding used for goods trucks, at the Great Western terminus, Bristol. The damage is estimated at £1,000.

In consequence of certain views held by the Rev. T. R. Birks as to future punishments, a number of clergymen are stated to have seceded from the Evangelical Alliance.

A fire, which raged six hours, broke out in Falmouth on Sunday morning, destroying business premises, stock, and furniture, of the value of some thirty thousand pounds.

A party of a hundred Fenians are reported to have passed the Saint Marie Canal, between Lakes Huron and Superior, last week, on their way to the Red River settlement.

On Monday the Earl of Derby laid the foundation stone of the Stanley Hospital, at Liverpool, and inaugurated an open air fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the funds of the institution.

The number of tickets taken in the Calcutta lottery on the English Derby this year was unprecedentedly large—no less than 9,644. This should make the first prize alone worth nearly a lakh of rupees (£10,000).

A Noble Gift.—The sum of £1,000 was, a few days since, left at the bank of Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., "for the British Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, 56, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 13a, Finsbury-square, E.C., from V. S. T."

A demonstration was made on Saturday by 5,000 adherents of Marshal Espartero, who marched in procession with a flag bearing the inscription:—"Let the will of the nation accomplish the triumph of the rights of the people and of truth."

Alfred White, late secretary to Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., was placed upon his trial on Tuesday on a charge of feloniously shooting at his employer, with intent to murder him. He was proved to be of unsound mind, and incompetent to plead, and will be sent to an asylum.

The Committee of the Legislative Body report in favour of admitting, without obstruction, into France, foreign newspapers in foreign languages, and propose that the circulation of foreign journals in French shall only be prevented when attacking the constitution of the empire.

The Cambria and Sappho Match.—Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria, gave a dinner last week to Mr. Douglas, of the Sappho, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond. The company included the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Longfellow, Commodore Lee, Lord William Lennox, Lord Borthwick, Viscount Gort, Mr. Chadwick, M.P., &c. The Prince of Wales and Mr. Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, were unavoidably absent.

The Factory Acts and the Printing Trades.—We understand that the Secretary of State (Mr. Bruce) has resolved to collect statistics relating to the letter-press printing and other trades embraced by the Factory Acts Extension Act. The information will be collected by the Factory Department, and will be published only in the gross, returns from individual employers being regarded as strictly confidential.—*Printers' Register*.

The Greek residents in England have subscribed a total of more than £2,500 for Mrs. Lloyd, whose husband was murdered by the brigands. Mrs. Lloyd, in her acknowledgment of the generous gift and the letter of condolence which accompanied it, said, "In Athens it was a Greek gentleman who first afforded me the aid of which I stood so greatly in need. In England almost the first news which reached me was the expressed desire of the Greek community to give me some substantial proof of their sympathy. Believe me that, though nothing in this world can afford me any consolation in my irreparable loss, your thoughtfulness has diminished an anxiety for my children's future which still presses heavily upon me."

An Ill-spent Life.—The Belgian papers record the trial of an Englishman at Brussels for swindling. The prisoner, a venerable-looking old man with white hair, arrived some time since at the Hôtel de l'Europe, accompanied by a young woman, who, he said, was his wife. He gave the name of Richard Conway Seymour, and, after staying at the hotel for some time, attempted to leave the city without paying any of the bills he had incurred. The *Etoile Belge* states that the prisoner, under the name of Horace Belmore, was condemned to hard labour for life by the Assize Court of the Seine in 1828; under the name of Amyas Deane he was sentenced at Brussels to ten years' hard labour; and in the name of Williams he had been sentenced by the Assize Court of the Pas de Calais to five years' hard labour. It appears that he was pardoned in 1848, and in 1851 or 1852 he was arrested at Calais when about to embark for England, and under the name of Cavendish he was condemned to fifteen years' hard labour. While in prison he declared that he was the rightful Duke of Devonshire, and, having succeeded in corrupting one of the prison officers, made his escape, disguised as a woman. He was, however, recaptured at Havre and sent to the *bagne*, where he fulfilled his sentence. In 1867 he was charged at Lambeth Police-court with having committed bigamy, and underwent a term of imprisonment. At other times he has been convicted at Calais, Boulogne, Havre, and Naples under the various names of Seymour, Ponsonby, Duke of Devonshire, Bentinck, and other aristocratic appellations. His marriages were frequent, and it is certain that three, at least, of his assumed wives are still living. The Brussels Court upon this last occasion convicted the prisoner of swindling and passing by a false name, and sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment.

The majority of the Cortes Committee appointed to report on the Bill for the Abolition of Slavery propose complete emancipation in all Spanish possessions within sixty years from the date of the promulgation of the law.

Sir Stafford Northcote arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday on his return from the West, having accomplished his mission in connection with the Red River Territory and the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he is Chairman.

A fearful fire occurred in the neighbourhood of Constantinople on Sunday. In twelve hours several churches, mosques, consulates, and palaces were destroyed. Many persons were killed and wounded, and thousands were in the streets homeless.

A Splendid Dividend.—At Tincroft mine account, West Cornwall, on Tuesday, the adventurers received as a dividend the sum of £8,250, being the result of only three months working. The tin raised during the quarter realised £15,000. At the previous account the dividend amounted to £6,000.

Intelligence from Mexico announces that a violent earthquake has occurred at the city of Oajaca. Over one hundred persons were killed, and a large number were injured. Other towns and some mines in the State of Oajaca were damaged. The steamer Weser arrived at six o'clock on Saturday evening.

A remarkable instance of the "curiosities of tendering" for building works is quoted by the *Building News*. Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., invited tenders for the erection of fifty new cottages at Thorncliffe, when sixteen proposals came in, ranging from £5,420 to £2,421. The difference between the highest and lowest tenders was actually greater than the sum for which the work has been let.

The Rhododendron Show, at the Royal Botanic Gardens, on Saturday, was a decided success. Of the novelties displayed the most noteworthy are the Decorator, conspicuously placed near one of the entrances of the tent; the Loquendum, rose-coloured, with white centre; the Moroon, a very dark shade; the Meritorium, the Frederic Waterer, and the Pelopidas. All of these have claims upon the attention which are not likely to be overlooked.—*Scientific Opinion*.

Another outrage has brought the name of Mr. O'Connor, of Morrock Lodge, in the King's County, Ireland, again before the public. It will be remembered that he prosecuted, at the last assizes, two men who were concerned in the brutal attack upon him, and they were sentenced to transportation. Since then he has been in Dublin, under medical treatment, and is not yet quite recovered from the effects of the mutilation which he suffered, although a new nose has been formed for him with wonderful success. On the night of the 2nd inst. his haggard was set on fire in several places, and a quantity of hay burnt—it is supposed out of revenge for his prosecution of the two convicts.

THE MOABITE STONE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following interesting particulars concerning the Moabite stone:—After all the conflicting suggestions, hypotheses, decipherments, lectures, and the rest, which the Moabite stone has already produced, Mr. Deutsch at last appears with some clear and welcome tidings. While others were busy with their readings and renderings, he has, it seems, since his first letters to the *Times*, silently and intently kept his eye on the text itself, which now at last is slowly growing into definite shape. According to information received by him from Count de Vogüé, *about four-fifths* of the original will soon be deposited in the Louvre. Of course, nothing will remain to us but to give up our own little chips too, so that the monument may be restored as far as possible. All is not settled yet, however, as Mr. Deutsch proved by the chip obtained by Captain Warren some time before the squeezes, a chip which probably belonged to the defective right-hand corner; and, further, by certain lines partially copied by Mr. Klein, which, though of considerable importance (if correctly copied), have appeared neither in Captain Warren's nor in M. Ganneau's texts as yet. Not only had he emended nearly all the passages pointed out to him as questionable in his previous text, but he had been steadily improving his copy by new corrections. Mr. Deutsch had received another new MS. instalment of emendations by M. Ganneau, affecting words in more than twelve lines. These, together with some other corrections, are to appear in the next *Revue Archéologique*. He also spoke of the comparative ease with which the monument will be read when a little more complete. Much valuable research has already been accomplished regarding the reading, as well as the question of the date of Mesha, whom, it may be remembered, Mr. Deutsch was, from the very first, loth to identify, without further proof, with the Biblical Mesha. Indeed, as Professor Rawlinson said, Mr. Deutsch did good service to science by his warnings against hasty conclusions on the subject. While Mr. Deutsch did not touch upon the absurd doubts as to the genuineness of the stone, he spoke rather sharply against underrating the discrepancies in the readings of a few words, reminding his hearers of the importance attached to single letters and figures, not merely in Biblical, but also in other profane MSS., or, for the matter of that, in any commercial or legal document of our own day.

A critique in the *Athenæum* on "A Series of Letters of the First Earl of Malmesbury," edited by the present Earl, opens with the following striking and characteristic anecdote:—"More than a century ago, some Wiltshire county gentlefolk, staying in Salisbury for the county-town season, as was the custom in the days before roads ceased to be ruts, were taking the air in the beautiful Cathedral Close, when they espied a living creature climbing up the glorious spire of the Cathedral itself. One of the ladies, looking through a glass just as the climber had got astride of the vane, exclaimed, in affright, "Good Heavens! it's my boy James!" The lady was Mrs. Harris. The likely lad who thus early took to climbing, and never left off till he had got to the top of everything he attempted to scale, became the Earl of Malmesbury, whose sayings and doings are recorded in the volumes now before us."

THE GOSSIP.

Alexander Dumas, it is reported, is suffering from paralysis of the right hand.

The changes in the *Pall Mall Gazette* are said to have cost the proprietors £15,000.

Mr. Fechter has contracted an engagement to re-appear in America during next autumn.

Upwards of 300 women are employed as compositors in the printing offices of New York.

The abolition of the ranks of cornet and ensign in the British army is now, after some delay, being proceeded with.

M. Rœderer, the well-known champagne manufacturer, who has lately died at Rheims, has left one hundred thousand francs to the poor of that place.

A Spanish vocalist, Mdme. Ramirez de la Rosa, who is declared by the journalists in the Peninsula to be the best of their native singers, has arrived in Paris.

The numerous lectures that Professor Huxley has delivered of late years to popular audiences are being collected and published in America under the title of "Lay Sermons."

An English *entrepreneur* has offered Victor Hugo £25,000 to lecture for one year in the principal cities of Europe. An American paper announces that he has accepted the offer.

Owing to the fact of a misunderstanding with Madame Adelina Patti, M. Wachtel has requested Mr. Gye to release him from his engagement at the Covent Garden Italian Opera.—*Musical Standard*.

The Swedenborgians, English and American, have raised upwards of £4,000 towards photolithographing Swedenborg's manuscripts, preserved in the library of the Academy of Sciences, Stockholm.

In one of the "Speeches by Richard Cobden," just published, edited by Mr. John Bright and Professor Thorold Rogers, Mr. Lowe is described as "the most conspicuous failure in the House of Commons."

The British Museum, department of prints and drawings, obtained, at the recent great sale in Frankfort, some very important and desirable additions to its collections; among these were many fine English mezzotints.

A man in New Hampshire had become so used to matrimony that on the occasion of marrying his fourth wife, when the minister requested the couple to stand up, he said "I've usually sat."—*J. B. Gough's Autobiography*.

We hear that the late Professor Grote left his "Examination of the Utilitarian Philosophy" complete. It had not, however, been finally revised, and has, therefore, been edited by Mr. J. B. Mayor, who has illustrated the text by notes.

The ninth festival of the Diocesan Choral Union is to be held in Canterbury Cathedral on the 14th inst. There will be about nine hundred choristers; and the nave of this noblest of noble churches is to be "seated" for the accommodation of worshippers.—*Musical Standard*.

Professor Angelo Secchi, whose researches on the atmosphere of the sun are well known in the scientific world, has recently turned his attention to the constitution of Uranus and Neptune, and has made some remarkable discoveries with reference to the atmosphere of the latter.

Mr. C. G. Leland, the author of the now famous "Breitmann Ballads," has been travelling in Europe during the last twelvemonths, for the benefit of his health, and is expected to arrive in London shortly. We trust he will meet with a warm reception at the hands of his many admirers.

A French writer says he has found the ruins of a city, more than three miles long, near the Pacific Ocean. The sculptured monoliths, of which he promises to exhibit drawings, show a race different from Aztecs—not only in arms, but in religious rites. He states, that he has collected vocabularies of nine Indian languages.

The committee for the erection of a statue to Voltaire has just held a meeting, when a letter from M. Barbedienne was read, announcing that the bronze work was terminated, and ready for delivery. The total subscriptions amounted to 37,594f., and the price of the statue to 14,000f.; the balance is to be expended on the pedestal, with bas-reliefs.

At a recent meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, the committee, in their report, expressed their sincere condolence with the family of the late Mr. Mark Lemon, who, during the past twenty years, had, through the medium of the well-known publication which he so ably conducted, rendered most important service to the life-boat cause.

It is now authoritatively announced that Mr. Shirley Brooks succeeds the late Mr. Mark Lemon as editor of *Punch*. Of the appointment the *Athenæum* says, "Mr. Brooks, although he enters on office at a rather mature period of life, is in the fulness of intellectual vigour, and in every respect worthy to occupy the place so long held by Mr. Mark Lemon."

The *Athenæum* is requested to state that the friends of Mr. Prowse have decided to raise a fund "for the purpose of erecting a memorial stone at Nice, and of carrying out certain family arrangements which their deceased friend had very much at heart, but was precluded from completing by his untimely death." Mr. Edward Dicey and Mr. Tom Hood have consented to receive subscriptions for this object.

The Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1871, have adopted the Report of the Committee recommending that the Judges for the admission of pictures shall be three laymen and six artists, and that the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists, the Old Water-Colour Society, and the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, have each been invited to name one artist, the remaining two being elected by the whole committee.

On the abolition of the impressed stamp in October, the Government will supply stamped wrappers for the conveyance of newspapers. This plan will do away with the inconvenience that would otherwise result from the compulsory use of the adhesive stamp. The new stamp to be employed will be similar to the present postage stamp, but one-third smaller, and instead of the words "Postage One Penny," will have the words "Postage Half-penny." The colour, as at present arranged, will be dark purple.

"Mr. Carp" reviews in the *Newspaper Press* for June, the "Newspaper Births of the Past Year," smartly and trenchantly. This is what he says of one of the new ventures of the year:—"I will say nothing more of Birmingham than that the *Illustrated Midland News* came into existence in September, for I have then done enough in honour of the hardware capital, and recorded its taking its position on an equal footing, artistically, with London. Mr. Carp will not trust himself to speak of a paper for which he has no language at his command sufficiently eulogistic." The writer proceeds to show that there have been seventy-five new papers started within the twelvemonths, of which no fewer than fifty-one are "neutral" in politics. Of these he says:—"I do sincerely grieve to see so large a proportion of the new comers sheltering themselves under the jesuitical description 'Neutral.' General readers know what it means—anything or nothing; the initiated understand, too, what it means in the majority of cases—that no enterprise or outlay is to be expected for securing sufficient talent to give any tone or character to what are simply penny sheets of news—some of them stereotyped half sheets from London, with clumsily printed *quasi* reports of local vestry squabbles (amusing to the collector for the amount of typographical errors they display.) There are, however, some splendid exceptions, such as the *Illustrated Midland News*."

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in collapsible casks or vessels for containing fermentable and aerated beverages. J. Hamilton and R. Paterson, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, N.B.

Improvements in tramways. R. J. Ransome, Ipswich, J. Deas, Glasgow, and R. C. Rapier, Westminster.

Improvements in steam boilers and in the setting thereof. H. Cockey, and F. C. Cockey, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire.

Improvements in machinery for cutting timber into laths, strips, flooring, and other boards and pieces, also for cutting metals and other materials. H. Wilson, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham.

Improvements in subaqueous and tunnel communications, such for instance, as submarine and other railway tunnels, and in generating tidal and hydraulic pneumatic power to be used for such communications and otherwise. W. Williams, Liverpool.

An improved mode of cutting veneers. J. Gardner, Bootle, Lancashire. (A communication from W. H. Williams, New York, U.S.)

An improved preparation for the removal and prevention of incrustation in steam boilers. G. W. Honeyman, Gateshead-on-Tyne, Durham.

Improvements in the mannfacture of surface condensers, hot-water apparatus, and in steam boilers and water heaters for the same. H. Kinsey, Nottingham.

Improvements in machinery lor boring copper and its alloys for making cylinders, rollers, and tubes. W. Sumner and E. H. Wallenstron, Manchester.

Improvements in the manufacture of cylinders, rollers, and tubes of copper, and its alloys. W. Sumner and E. H. Waldenstrom, Manchester.

Improvements in the manufacture and purification of gas, and in the utilisation of waste and lye—products of gasworks. A. Upward, J. Bannetor, and the Rev. T. P. Dale, London.

Improvements in machinery for cutting coal and other minerals. P. Gleahill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Improvements in means or apparatus for damping copying paper, stamps, labels, and other materials and articles. H. Pritty, London.

Improvements in portable stoves, lamps, and lanterns. F. J. Duggan, London.

Improvements in machinery for preparing flax and other fibrous materials for manufacturing purposes, but specially adapted for the preparation of the grass known as erin. H. Gardner, London.

Improvements in parasols and umbrellas. F. Sangster, Lee, Kent.

Improvements in the construction of cisterns and tanks. G. G. Lowe, London.

Improvements in electric telegraphs. C. F. Varley, Beckenham, Kent.

Improvements in the manufacture of lace in twist-lace machines. H. Mallet and C. Russell, New Basford, near Nottingham.

Improvements in looms for weaving. S. C. Lister, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Improvements in apparatus for extinguishing fires in warehouses, houses, mills, factories, chemical works, public buildings, ships, and other structures. T. Dale, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire.

Improvements in slide valves. J. G. Jones, Blaina, near Newport, Monmouthshire, and G. W. Elliott, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

An improved machine or plough for clearing or grubbing up uncultivated land. F. J. Vandenvinne, Brussels, Belgium.

Certain improvments in furnaces, and in apparatus to be employed in the construction of steam boilers. D. Hanson, Dukinfield, Cheshire.

Improvements in spring hooks. J. Evans, Birmingham. (Partly a communication from S. Lagwitz, New Jersey, U.S.)

Improvements in sewing machines. E. T. Hughes, London. A communication from N. A. Baldwin, Milford New Haven, Connecticut, (U.S.)

Improvements in machines for sewing and stitching. H. Oram, Bury, Lancashire.

Speed of Electric Signals.—Professor Gould has found that the velocity of the electric waves through the Atlantic cables is from 7,000 to 8,000 miles per second, and depends somewhat upon whether the circuit is formed by the two cables or by one cable and the earth. Telegraph wires upon poles in the air conduct the electric waves with a velocity a little more than double this; and it is remarked, as a curious fact, that the rapidity of the transmission increases with the distance between the wire and the earth, or the height of the support. Wires buried in the earth likewise transmit slowly, like submarine cables. Wires placed upon poles, but slightly elevated, transmit signals with a velocity of 12,000 miles per second, while those at a considerable height give a velocity of 16,000 or 20,000 miles.—*Journal des Telegraphes*.

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [717

Holloway's Pills.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

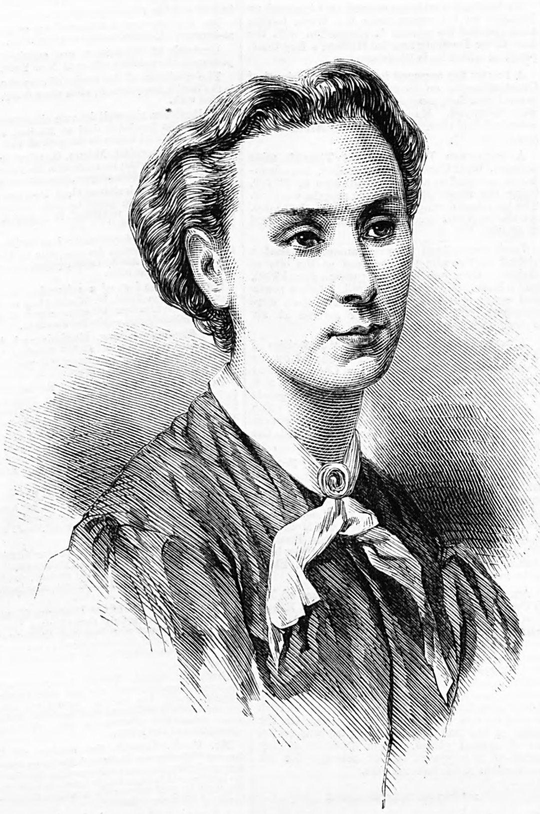
Rosseter's Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

MISS ANNIE THOMAS.

Miss Annie Thomas, whose portrait we give on this page, is the daughter of the late Lieut. George Thomas, R.N. Though one of the most prolific novelists of the day, Miss Annie Thomas was but little known anterior to 1863, at which time she began to use her pen with success and win a name. She is now well known in the literary world as the authoress of many popular works of fiction. Her first stories of importance—"The House in Piccadilly," and "Philip Morton"—appeared in a monthly magazine, and were closely followed, in 1863, by two one-volume novels, "Lady Lorme," and "The Cross of Honour." Then came "Sir Victor's Choice," "Bertie Bray," "Barry O'Byrne," "Dennis Donne," "A Dangerous Secret," "Theo Leigh," "On Guard," "Walter Goring," "Played Out," "Called to Account," &c.

It is a question whether such facility in writing is to be viewed as an advantage or a disadvantage. We will say nothing on that score, although there are many critics whose opinion is entitled to respect who assert that this gift of "speed" is anything but an unmixed good, being all but fatal to the achievement of more than passing fame.

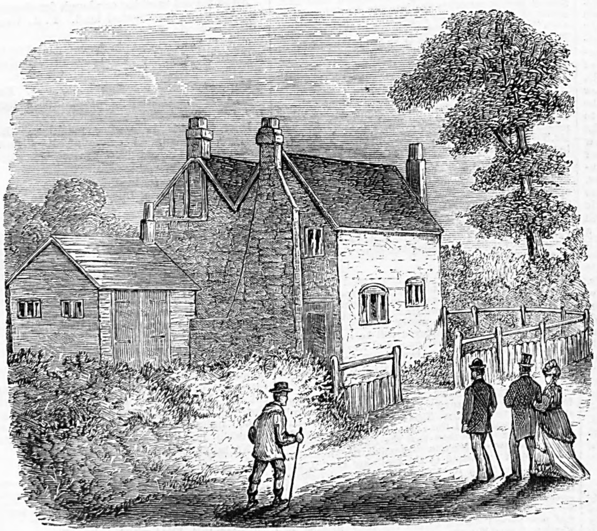
A few years ago Miss Annie Thomas was married to Mr. Pender-Cudlip, but she is still as hard a labourer as ever in literature, and gives some work to the public every year. She resides in Devon with her husband.



MISS ANNIE THOMAS.

Exports of Iron and Steel.—During the first three months of the present year the value of the steel and iron exported was computed at £4,240,458, or at the rate of nearly £17,000,000 per annum. The exports to Russia, however, are entirely suspended during the earlier months of the year, so that the total for the year is likely to reach considerably more than seventeen millions. For the whole of 1869 the value of the iron and steel exported was £19,519,201, against £15,036,390 in 1868, £15,050,391 in 1867, £14,842,417 in 1866, £13,471,395 in 1865, £13,310,484 in 1864, £13,150,936 in 1863, £11,365,150 in 1862, £10,326,646 in 1861, and £12,154,997 in 1860. The total of £19,519,201, forming the aggregate for last year, was made up as follows:—Pig and puddled iron, £2,056,605; bar, angle, bolt, and rod iron, £2,684,071; railroad iron, £7,282,040; castings, £857,643; hoops, sheets, and boiler plates, £2,253,600; wrought iron of all sorts, £2,427,154; old iron for re-manufacture, £483,510; and unwrought steel, £1,038,800.

The Moors.—The *Times* reports that on the extensive range of moors which reach from the southern part of Derbyshire into Cheshire and Yorkshire, to within a few miles of Manchester, the prospects of a good grouse shooting season are better than they have been for many years past. The disease which three years ago destroyed such a large number of birds has passed away, and the leniency shown during the past two seasons has caused the moors to be remarkably well stocked with birds. The early and severe winter rendered the heath plant, which is the staple food of the grouse, unfit for nourishment, but this was counterbalanced by the large quantity of the bent seed plant, the moss crop, and the bilberry, which were found on the grounds. The birds as a rule took to their nests earlier than was expected or than is usual, and laid a larger number of eggs than the general average, the nests averaging fully eight; while in one nest at Dunford, on the estate of Mr. Stanhope, no less than 18 eggs were found. Most of the nests are now gone, and nearly all the birds are strong, apparently very healthy, and in good plumage. As a good deal of the heather was burnt in the early part of March, there is now plenty of young and nutritious food for the grouse, so that the sportsmen on the moors to which we have referred will find plenty of birds on which to try their skill on the forthcoming 12th of August.



THE SCENE OF THE UXBRIDGE TRAGEDY. (*See page* 670.)

Another Great American Bridge.—A survey has been recently made of the Delaware river to ascertain the best foundation for a bridge between Philadelphia and Camden. It has been found that the average depth of the Jersey channel is 13ft., while on the Philadelphia side the water averages 56ft. in depth. The distance across the river varies from 2,793ft. to 3,594ft.

A New Railway.—A prospectus has been issued of the Bedford and Northampton Railway Company, with a capital of £400,000, in shares of £20, and debentures to the amount of £133,000. The line has been sanctioned by Parliament, and is 20 miles in length, being a continuation of the Midland from Bedford to Northampton, to which it establishes a direct route from London. The shares are to be issued at the price of £11 15s., and the line is to be worked by the Midland Company on terms that will yield a minimum dividend of 4¼ per cent.—*Engineer*.

England is losing by degrees an important portant portion of her iron manufacture. The exports of rails from Belgium in the first three months of this year amounted to 22,595 tons, against 17,916 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and 14,804 tons in the corresponding period of 1868. To the total of 22,595 tons exported in the first three months of this year, March contributed 9,180 tons. The Zollverein took 3,476 tons of Belgian rails in March; Turkey, 1,960 tons; Italy, 1,150 tons; Egypt, 980 tons; Russia, 917 tons; and France, 612 tons.

At the recent municipal elections at New York though only 50,000 persons voted, 80,000 votes were recorded for one of the candidates, Mr. Church. In one ward alone, in which the names of not more than 3,000 electors appear on the register, 8,474 votes were given for Mr. Church. The *New York Sun*, though a supporter of the winning candidate says, "Never before were our citizens disgraced by so corrupt and infamous an election. Repeating was the order of the day." The fault lies in the system. If reasonable precautions were taken such frauds would not be possible.

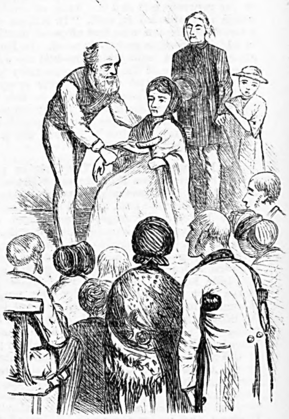
Sea Gulls Inland.—A correspondent of *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* writes:—"On the afternoon of May the 5th, whilst walking along the Malvern Hills, just after leaving the summit of the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,396 feet above the sea, and the highest of the whole range, I observed three sea-gulls flying at a considerable height overhead. They hovered about for several minutes, and then flew off in a northerly direction. The appearance of this bird so far inland is not of common occurrence, and when it is seen at a distance from the sea it is a sign of stormy weather. I may mention that the 5th was a splendidly fine day, and it continued so till the 11th, when wind and rain at last commenced after an unusually dry season."

Turkish Telegraphy.—A contract for laying a proposed submarine cable between Constantinople and Odessa has been signed by the Turkish Director of Telegraphs and Mr. Galotti, the concessionaire. The latter binds himself to have the line open for traffic within a year from July 1, 1870.

What the Chicago Telescope is doing.—One of the largest telescopes in the world, it is well known, is owned by the Chicago Univerisity. The destined work of this wonderful instrument is to make, in connection with nine chief observatories of Europe and America, an entirely new catalogue of 250,000 stars, determining the right ascension and declination of each particular star.—*Scientific Opinion*.

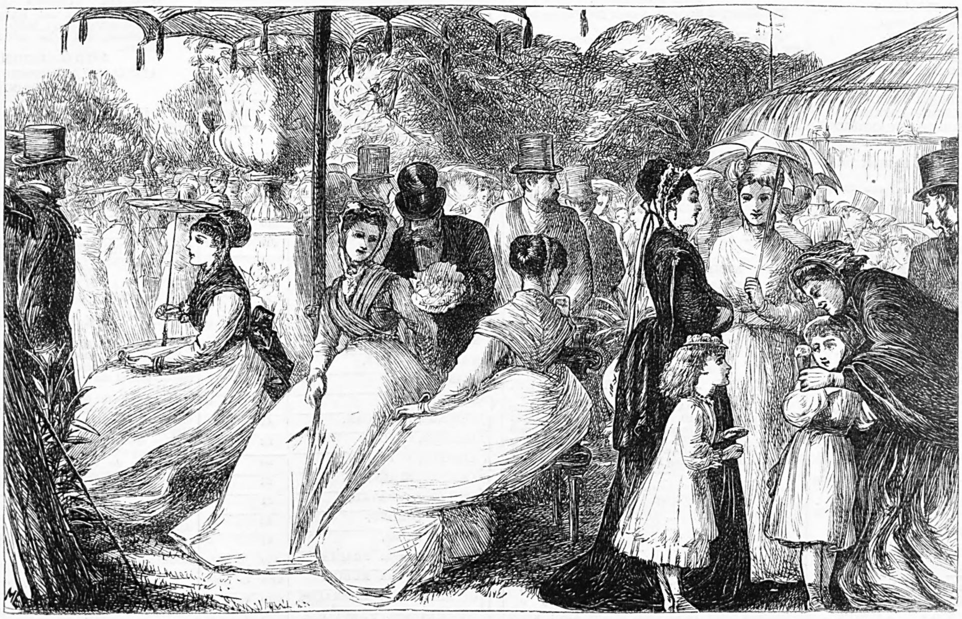
Copper and other Minerals.—In the year 1869, 42,569 tons of British copper were exported from the United Kingdom—viz., 12,116 tons unwrought in bricks, pigs, &c.; 28,875 tons sheet, nails, &c.; 735 tons coin, 64 tons wire, 779 tons wrought copper of other sorts. There is a large export to India, and a considerable quantity goes to European countries. The imports of foreign copper into the United Kingdom, in 1869, included 72,190 tons of ore, 38,769 tons regulus, 6666 tons unwrought in bricks, pigs, &c. (and 2560 tons were exported); 24,794 tons part wrought—viz., bars, rods, ingots, &c., hammered or raised (and 9527 tons were exported); 216 tons plates and sheets, 13,508 tons copper manufactures and copper plates, 2637 tons were exported. The exports of tin from the United Kingdom, in 1869, amounted to 5082 tons British, and 1112 foreign; 1141 tons of British tin were exported to the United States. The imports comprised 5442 tons of tin, and 533 tons of tin ore and regulus: the Straits Settlements supplying 3540 tons of the tin. The exports of British zinc or spelter, in 1869, amounted to 10,145 tons, sent chiefly to India and France, and 280 tons of zinc ore; the export of foreign zinc amounted to 3002 tons. The import comprised 30,938 tons of zinc, 41,736 tons of ore of zinc, and 1778 tons of oxide of zinc. The exports of British lead, in 1869, comprised 40,242 pig, 6254 rolled and sheet, 1869 tons piping and tubing, 3323 tons shot, 879 tons litharge, 3300 tons red lead, 5790 tons white lead. A large portion of the pig export goes to China. The year's import, chiefly from Spain, Sardinia, and Greece, comprised 52,683 tons lead, pig, and sheet; 11,874 tons lead ore, 89 tons red lead, 1429 tons white lead. The above returns show, generally, an increase in the exports of British minerals over the quantity in the preceding year.

A correspondent of *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* relates the following curious incident in connection with the keeping of bees:—"A gentleman living in this neighbourhood had one hive of bees very healthy, and one morning he perceived a great commotion in the hive, and when he looked closer, he noticed some strange bees fighting with his own; the strangers eventually conquered, stole the honey and left the owners dead on the field. The stranger bees were of light colour, the others dark and glossy."



THE MIRACLE-WORKER. (*See page* 678.)

A new process of making steel is announced by the *Allentown Daily News*. It is called the Excelsior process. The steel made by the puddling process has been rolled into a light wagon tire, three-eighths by seven-eighths, handsomely finished, strong and hard. A large number of chisels and other tools have been made, in which any desired temper can be secured, and some of the most experienced mechanics have used and worked this steel, and declare it to be equal to the best cast steel for strength and retention of a fine sharp edge under hard use. The manufacture of steel under this process, it is claimed, costs but a trifle more than wrought iron.



THE FIRST FLOWER SHOW OF THE SEASON. *(See page 670.)*

SQUIRREL-SHOOTING.

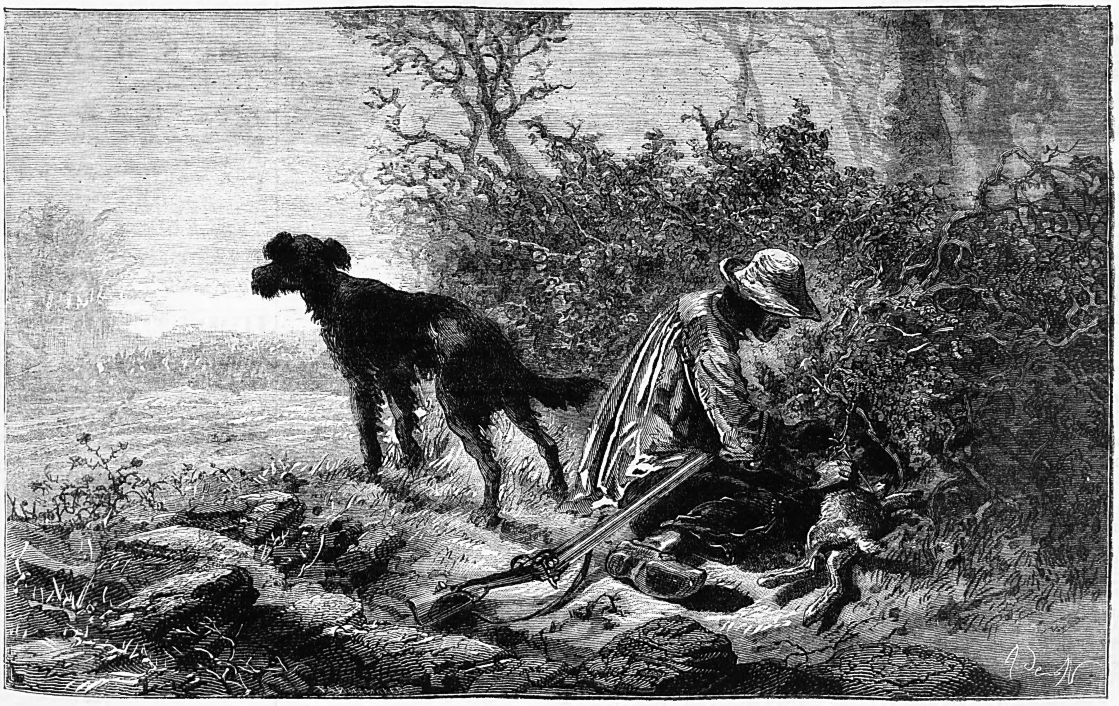
Leaping from tree to tree in our own English woods, or in the Canadian forests, the squirrel, with his dark-red coat, bushy tail, and eyes gleaming like a ferret's, offers to the lover of nature a sight both pleasing and exciting. The practice of squirrel-hunting differs materially in England and in America. As schoolboys many of us would have to plead guilty of sallying out into the woods on half-holidays, and pursuing all the squirrels which came within observation with "bolts." These instruments were made of a piece of wood, about half the length of a walking-stick, tipped with lead. With these "bolts" an expert young sportsman would bring down perhaps one squirrel out of ten aimed at. It was considered glorious fun to roam through miles of coppice in quest of the most harmless occupant of the trees—the far-leaping, sure-footed squirrel. In the late autumn-time you may see him, his paunch full of hazel nuts for the feeding of his expectant, hungry family, bounding through the woods, now concealed by the brown and red leaves, anon standing, listening, with his little head on one side, sharply defined by a background of golden-hued foliage. The twigs scarcely bend beneath his rapid leaps; the other *habitués* of the wood do not harm him; he appears to be regarded as a general favourite—man only is his mortal enemy. Even a squirrel has a fixed market price, and is bought and sold like any other commodity.

In North America a different plan of squirrel-hunting is adopted to that followed in this country. There the squirrel (*vide* the illustration on page 676) is looked upon as fair sport, and is shot for his warm little fur coat. The sportsmen go into the grand forests of the new world early in the morning, and shoot "the harmless, necessary" squirrel without compunction. His skin is used for a variety of purposes. It may furnish the lining of a coat-collar, make a pair of gloves or cuffs for a winter coat, or be made up into a muffler for the little ones. The chase after these graceful little animals is exhilarating, if it is not quite so sportsmanlike as fox-hunting and pheasant-shooting.

There is an absolute dearth of domestic servants in New Zealand.

Sir Charles Mordaunt appeals to the House of Lords against the decision of the Judges declaring Lady Mordaunt not competent to be placed in the position of respondent in an action in the Divorce Court. It is reported that Lady Mordaunt is rapidly recovering her health, mental and bodily.

The Spanish Cortes has adopted, by 106 against 96 votes, the amendment to the bill for the election of a monarch. The amendment requires the monarch to be elected by an absolute majority of deputies. All the Montpensierists voted with the minority. Espartero has written to several deputies, requesting them to cease their exertions on his behalf, adding that he should refuse the crown if elected by the Cortes, on account of his age and the division of parties.



THE POACHER. *(See page 670.)*

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th August.
WEDNESDAY, the 31st August.
THURSDAY, the 1st September.
FRIDAY, the 2nd September.

PATRONS.

Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the EARL of BRADFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

By order,
773] HOWARD S. SMITH, *Secretary.*

THE BIRMINGHAM GRAND CONCERT HALL.

COLESHILL STREET.

PROPRIETORS, J. JUDD AND CO.

IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE WHITSUN WEEK.

MONDAY, JUNE 13th, 1870, and during the Week, positively the LAST SIX NIGHTS of these very talented ladies.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STAR TROUPE OF
FEMALE MINSTRELS,
Twelve in Number.

First appearance of the DE CASTRO TROUPE—Acrobats, Gymnasts, etc.—four in number.

First appearance of the SISTERS TIBBETTS, Operatic Dancers, Singers, etc.

First appearance of MR. and MRS. BAYLEY, Duettists.

First appearance of ZIP DUNGHT NYM, Comedian and Dancer.

First appearance of MR. WARD, Tenor Vocalist.

Continued success of MONS. JULEIN, the Champion Skater.

Last Six Nights of MADAME TRIPPES.

On Monday, June 20, the return of those very clever Artistes, GEORGE FREDERICKS and CARRIE JULIAN.

General Manager and Stage Director ... Mr. E. MARTIN.
Doors open every Evening at half-past Six. [800

LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.

THESE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS ARE OPEN DAILY.

SPRING DISPLAY OF FLOWERS, BOATING, &c.

SYNYER AND GILMER'S MILITARY BAND
Will Perform in the New Orchestra every MONDAY and SATURDAY, from Three till Eight.
BRASS BAND, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, from Three till Eight.
Admission, Twopence each.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM will be OPEN for DANCING every MONDAY and SATURDAY, from 7 till 10.30. Admission, Sixpence each.

ON EVERY FRIDAY,
A GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE,
FROM FIVE TILL EIGHT,

When SYNYER and GILMER'S BAND will perform a Select Programme of Music. Admission, Sixpence each; Juveniles, Threepence.

SEASON TICKETS are now ready. Family Tickets, 21s.; Single Admission, 10s. 6d. These Tickets will admit to the Promenade.

746] H. G. QUILTER, Proprietor.

BOTANICAL GARDENS, EDGBASTON.

GRAND FLOWER SHOW,
FRIDAY, JUNE 10.
OPEN AT THREE. BAND, FOUR TO EIGHT,
ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING;
SATURDAY, JUNE 11,
OPEN NINE TO SIX. BAND, FIVE TO EIGHT.
ADMISSION, SIXPENCE. [798

ROYAL PROMENADE GARDENS,

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

THESE GROUNDS ARE NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Pic-Nic, Dinner, and Tea Parties provided.
ADMISSION 2D.
747] J. COLE, Proprietor.

MORRIS ROBERTS'S SUBURBAN RETREAT.

ST. HELENA GARDENS,
MUSIC HALL, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS,
SHERBORNE ROAD, BALSALL HEATH.

These beautiful Grounds, replete with every comfort, convenience, and accommodation, are situated in the highest, healthiest, and most salubrious Suburb of Birmingham. Private Parties accommodated. Splendid BAND every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Musical Director, Mr. James Robinson. Solo Pianoforte, Master W. H. Robinson. [788

MALVERN PROMENADE GARDENS.

These beautiful GROUNDS are OPEN to Visitors DAILY.
ADMISSION SIXPENCE,
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ARCHERY, LAWN BILLIARDS, CROQUET, &c.
PROMENADE CONCERTS ON
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

Admission on Sundays to Annual and Half-yearly Subscribers only.
R. H. VERTEGANS and CO., Proprietors.
[870

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION.

The First EXURSION of the MEMBERS will take place on TUESDAY, the 14th of June, to the City of HEREFORD.

Particulars, Tickets, &c., may be obtained of Mr. Edwin Smith, Secretary, Midland Institute. [869

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER is the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of all Perfumes. Prepared only by J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington. [780

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.
A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

See Back Page of Advertisements this day.

MANDERS' GRAND NATIONAL STAR MENAGERIE!

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IN THIS ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION,
THE LARGEST NOW TRAVELLING IN THE WORLD,
The History of the whole Animal Creation can be Studied.

⁂ Mr. MANDERS takes the opportunity of informing his Birmingham Friends, that he is in a superior position to any other Menagerie Proprietor for securing the Greatest Novelties that may be shipped from ANY PORT IN THE WORLD. Having accredited Agents all over the Globe with whom he is in constant communication, no opportunity is lost or expense spared to secure and place before the Public

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ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.
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MIDLAND RAILWAY.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY AT THE SEA SIDE.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO
GRIMSBY AND CLEETHORPES.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Saturday, June 4, to Saturday, October 29, 1870, CHEAP EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to GRIMSBY and CLEETHORPES by any of the Ordinary Trains, available for returning by any Train up to the following Monday Evening.

STATIONS.	FARES. 1st Class. s.	d.	Cov. Car. s.	d.
Birmingham	20	0	10	0
Tamworth	17	0	8	6
Burton	15	0	7	6
Derby	12	0	6	0
Leicester	15	0	7	6
Loughboro'	14	0	7	0
Mansfield	12	0	6	0
Nottingham	10	0	5	0
Newark	10	0	5	0

Children under Three Years of Age, Free; above Three and under Twelve, Half-fares.

The Tickets will not be recognised for the Return Journey unless they have been presented and Stamped at the Booking Office at Cleethorpes or Grimsby on the Day of Return.

JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*
Derby, May 21st, 1870.

THE COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM HORTICTLURAL SOCIETY have Issued the Following APPEAL:—

"The Committee of this Society Propose to ERECT A RANGE OF GREENHOUSES in the Gardens.

"The Drawings and detailed Plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Barlow Osborn, Architect, of Birmingham, who estimates the Cost of Erection at £2,000. Towards this sum various members of the Committee have promised £200.

"The Society has been established 35 years; its affairs are managed by an annually elected Committee of 18 gentlemen; its income consists of the yearly guinea subscriptions of about one thousand members, a subscription of £100 from the President, Lord Calthorpe, and the sums received for admissions; its annual expenditure averages £1,500.

"The Gardens are situated at Edgbaston, within a mile and a half of the centre of Birmingham, occupying a site of about 10 acres, admirably adapted to horticultural purposes, and are held under a lease for an unexpired term of 65 years at a rental of £140 per annum; they are undulating, picturesque, ornamentally laid out, and are planted with shrubs, many of which are of a rare and expensive character.

"Exhibitions of plants, flowers, and fruit, are held twice a year, and musical promenades each Saturday during the three summer months.

"From time to time efforts have been made to improve the botanical character of the Gardens, but want of funds has hitherto been an insuperable obstacle.

"Looking to the facts that these are the only Public Gardens in a very important and populous neighbourhood, and that they are much frequented by all classes (70,000 persons visiting them annually), the Committee feel that they ought to be made attractive. interesting, a source of education to the visitor, and the central point of the district for all matters relating to Botany and Horticulture.

"The present Greenhouses are small, unsuitable, and in a very dilapidated condition, and the erection of the proposed range of Houses is absolutely necessary to fulfil the conditions before indicated.

"Liberal offers of assistance have been received from several Gentlemen, and it is earnestly hoped that the residents of Birmingham and the neighbourhood will support the movement.

T. SIVITER SMITH, } *Honorary*
VILLIERS BLAKEMORE. } *Secretaries.*

DONATIONS, a list of which will be published on the 1st of July, will be received by the Treasurer, Mr. THOMAS OSBORN, Temple Row, by the Birmingham Banking Co., Limited, and by the Lodge Keepers at the Gardens. [868

INSTITUTION FOR GOVERNESSES. Under the Patronage of the Lords Lieutenant of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire; the Nobility, and Members of Parliament. Principal, MRS. RAYNER, 18, Wellington Street, Leamington, and 24, Paradise Street, Birmingham. [833

WANTED, an APPRENTICE, in the Engraving Department of the *Illustrated Midland News* Office, where he will have the assistance of First Class Artists. One with a slight knowledge of Drawing preferred. Small premium required.

TRADESMEN and FARMERS can Borrow £100 to £1,000 for Three or more Years, repayable by instalments, on Approved Personal or other Security. The FULL MONEY ADVANCED.—Apply (if by letter, with three stamps) to JAMES BATE, Minories, Birmingham. Money advanced on Mortgages to any amount. [867

ATLASES, MAPS, GLOBES.—Free on application, or by post for one stamp, a New CATALOGUE of Atlases, Maps, and Globes Published or Sold by EDWARD STANFORD, Wholesale and Retail Mapseller, 6 and 7, Charing Cross, London, S.W., comprising Atlases of Ancient and Modern Geography; Physical, Biblical, Anatomical, Historical, and Educational Atlases; Maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; Great Britain, India, Canada, and the Colonies; London and its Environs; A New Series of School Maps; Relief Maps; the Useful Knowledge Society's Series; also Selections from the Geological and Ordnance Survey Maps. London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6 and 7, Charing Cross.

N.B. Agent by Appointment for the sale of the Ordnance and Geological Survey Maps and the Admiralty Charts. [823

MR. STREETER (Successor to
HANCOCK and CO., Limited),
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TO the ROYAL FAMILY,
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INTRODUCER of the CELEBRATED
18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
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BRACELETS, STRAP,	£5		0
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BRACELETS, NINEVEH,	£10		0
BRACELETS, SAXON,	£15		0
BROOCHES, ETRUSCAN,	£2		0
BROOCHES, NINEVEH,	£3		0
BROOCHES, SAXON,	£4		0
BROOCHES, EGYPTIAN,	£5		0
CHAINS, PRINCESS,	£2		0
CHAINS, CYLINDER,	£3		0
CHAINS, CURB,	£4		0
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EARRINGS, ETRUSCAN,	£1		10
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LOCKETS, CORDED,	£2		10
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BRACELETS with PEARLS	£10	to	£50
BRACELETS with RUBIES	£100	to	£500
BRACELETS with EMERALDS	£100	to	£500
BROOCHES with TURQUOISE	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with ONYX	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with CARBUNCLES	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with PEARLS	£5	to	£30
BROOCHES with RUBIES	£20	to	£100
BROOCHES with EMERALDS	£20	to	£100
EARRINGS with TURQUOISE	£6	to	£50
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EARRINGS with OPALS	£20	to	£100
EARRINGS with RUBIES	£20	to	£100
EARRINGS with EMERALDS	£20	to	£100
GOLD WATCHES, LADIES,'	£8		8
GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£10		10
GOLD WATCHES, ¾-PLATE.	£15		15
GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),	£11		11
GOLD WATCHES, ¾-PLATE,	£16		16
GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£20		0
GOLD WATCHES, KEYLESS,	£15		10
GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£22		0
GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),	£18		18
CLOCKS, CARRIAGE,	£5		0
CLOCKS, ,, (STRIKING),	£7		7
CLOCKS, ,,	£12		12
CLOCKS, LIBRARY (MARBLE),	£4		0
CLOCKS, ,, ,,	£6		0
CLOCKS, ,, (ORMOLU),	£10		0
CLOCKS, ,, ,,	£15		0

EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD. "The use of machinery in the manufacture of gold articles is of great advantage to the public."—Morning Paper.

EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD. "By the introduction of machinery 50 per cent. is saved in the manufacture of gold jewellery."—*Standard*, September, 1867.

EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD. "Owing to machinery, they can give eighteen-carat gold ornaments much cheaper than when they were produced by hand."—*Court Journal.*

MR. STREETER makes his parts of a Watch in the same manner, saving an immensity of cost in labour, while at the same time he produces an accuracy of fit and proportion which can only be produced by machinery. —*Daily News*, Dec. 10, 1868.

MR. STREETER has already succeeded in producing by machinery well-made English Lever Watches, which he can sell at a price as low as that at which an ordinary Geneva Watch can be obtained, with the greater advantage of durability.—*Standard*, Dec. 11, 1868.

MR. STREETER, of Conduit-street, has followed the example of the Americans, in producing his watches by machinery, thereby saving one-third of the cost.—Morning Paper, December 18, 1868.

THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
BOUND in CLOTH, is now Ready,
POST FREE for TWO STAMPS, only of
MR. STREETER, 37, CONDUIT STREET,
FIVE DOORS FROM BOND STREET, LONDON.
SUCCESSOR to HANCOCK and CO., LIMITED.
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PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

MRS. HOWE

Has the honour of announcing her RETURN from PARIS, where she has Selected a large and choice Collection of the most superb BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES, JACKETS, SILK COSTUMES, PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, from Worth's, Ingat's, Mdlle. A. Magnier, Mouchaux, and other celebrated Paris Houses.

SHOW ROOMS
SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR THE THE SEASON.

H. W. HOWE,

Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[677

THE GREATEST NOVELTIES AND GREATEST COMFORTS OF THE AGE are STEPHEN DIXON'S
NEW PATENT CORK SKIRTS,
NEW CORK CORSETS,
AND
NEW CORK DRESS IMPROVERS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Mr. S. Dixon has supplied a want by inventing a new adaptation of cork, by which flexibility is secured, and the ease of the wearer consulted."—*Court Circular.* May 14.

"For corsets the cork is more yielding than bone or steel, readily adapting itself to the figure, less likely to break, while equally supporting."—*Lady's Own Paper.* May 7.

"The invention seems to us to be not only ingenious but in every way adapted to give comfort, ease, and convenience to the wearer of the article made by the process under notice."—*The Draper*, April 15.

"A new skirt has been the want for many years: that desideratum is now supplied."—*World of Fashion*, May.

"The perfection of skirts."—*South London Press*, April 15.

"For delicate persons and children the new Phellopektos corset will be a boon."—*Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, June.

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ST. MARY'S PLACE, NOTTINGHAM.
And Sold by all respectable Wholesale and Retail Drapers. [834

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL*, 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 a.m., UNTIL 6 p.m.
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [775

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established 1810, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required. GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c., Liverpool. [797

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

MR. S. J. PARKER,

Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

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Every Saturday, Price 3d.

THE LADY'S OWN PAPER,

AN
ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,
Containing News of the Week, Tales and Sketches, London and Paris Fashions, Music and the Drama, Patterns, and the Requirements of the House.

Of all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations; or, direct from the Publishers,
E. MARLBOROUGH & CO.,
AVE MARIA LANE,
LONDON. [464

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21, 22, 23, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
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HYAM and CO.'S BOYS' NEWEST STYLES AND PRICES.

Dagmar Overcoats............ from 12s.
Reefer Overcoats from 14s.
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Knickerbocker Suits......... from 16s.
Alexandra Suits from 21s.
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Velvet Suits ......from 30s.
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Wimbledon Suits from 42s.
Trousers ....from 9s.
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HYAM and CO.'S SELECT DEPARTMENTS, 21, 22, and 23, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM,*
And at London, Leeds, and Dewsbury.
1. Gentlemen's Clothing for immediate wear.
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ROYAL LEAMINGTON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. This Institution was established 1860 for the treatment of Skin Diseases, and those resulting from Cancer, Scrofula, Lupus, Varicose Veins, &c.

The North Wing is now open for the reception of *In-Patients from all parts of the Kingdom.*

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. Special accommodation for Self-supporting Patients.

818] E. D. W. PAGE, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES OFFICE.

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TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
NEW STREET, (OSBORNE'S BUILDINGS),
BIRMINGHAM. [825

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories Corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 11, 1870.

A VERY frequent topic of discussion in the United States is the decay of their commerce. American shipping trade is very far from what it used to be. Our cousins do not deal with the world to anything like the old extent.. They naturally look round them for the reasons, and their custom is to lay the fault at the door of the Alabama and other Southern cruisers, and indirectly to charge Great Britain with the offence. During the war, no doubt, the United States' maritime business was in a bad condition. If the vessels were not exactly "driven from the seas" by privateers, they had little or no mission to perform in that dark period, and not much chance of doing what lay in their way. But American commerce ought to be elastic. It should not suffer any longer by reason of the war. If it does not revive it is for lack of the right sort of legislation. In the House of Representatives recently Mr. Fernando Wood, a distinguished member of the Democratic party, made a few excellent suggestions. The remedies he proposed were—"First, a very general revival of trade founded on a sound basis, with a specie currency, the abolition of the inland taxes, and greater public and private economy; secondly, the opening of new avenues of foreign commerce; thirdly; the re-admission to American registry of American vessels which sought the protection of a foreign flag during the war; fourthly, the modification of the Navigation Laws so as to admit foreign-built vessels to American registry, either free of duty or on the payment of a moderate tonnage duty; fifthly, the allowance of a drawback of duty on shipbuilding materials; sixthly, the allowance of ships' stores to be taken out of bond for foreign voyages; seventhly, exempting tonnage from all taxes other than those imposed by the Federal Government; eighthly, the granting of a moderate compensation in the form of postage on mail transportation; and, ninthly, favouring American bottoms in the imposition of tariff duties on imports, so as to discriminate in their favour on all foreign merchandise imported."

A recent visit to Bristol induces us to commend that famous Western city to the attention of Mr. Busby and his Birmingham bus company. There cannot be anything worse than the bus service of Bristol, unless it is the cab service of Bristol. The busses are miserable vehicles, the cabmen wretched impostors. That is our experience. Any enterprising company taking Bristol by storm, with a complete and efficient omnibus system, would confer an immense boon upon the old city and make a rapid fortune.

WHY does not everybody everywhere make Devonshire cream? After all, the western counties have only a little the better of the north and east in superior milk, and this only in exceptional cases. There are pastures as fat and rich in Worcestershire and Lincolnshire as there are in Devonshire and Somersetshire. The manufacture of the Devonshire cream is a simple process. The Turks make it, and other nations have it under various names. Let our Midland farmers and dairywomen try their hands at the manufacture, and establish the cream in Birmingham. There is an opening for a good business, to say nothing of giving the Midlands a new and delicious dish.

THE exigencies of an illustrated journal compel earlier printing than ordinary newspapers. We go to press before the decision is known with regard to the seating or unseating of Mr. Robinson, recently elected for Bristol. Arrangements are made, in case the treating at the test ballot should invalidate the election, to bring forward Mr. Hodgson as the Liberal candidate. Mr. Sholto Hare would again contest in the Conservative interest. Mr. Robinson is a remarkable instance of success in life. He was originally a grocer's apprentice in Worcester, and may be said fairly to have commenced life in Bristol as a printer and maker of paper bags. He has pushed his way upwards with a manly perseverance which is deserving of the highest praise; but it is questionable whether he has had that class of education and experience which fits men for positions in the legislature.

AN appeal is made to the public by the Committee of the Birmingham Botanical and Horticultural Society for funds to enable them to erect a noble range of greenhouses in the gardens at Edgbaston. The cost will be £2,000, and that is the best point in the Committee's case. If it were a peddling scheme it would not be deserving of public notice, but the plan is at once worthy of the Society and of the town, and we are sure the town will respond. To such a population as that within reach of those beautiful grounds, £2,000 is but a trifle. The gardens are visited by 70,000 persons a year, and the annual expenditure upon them is £1,500. That a fine new range of greenhouses would be a great improvement, furthering the scientific objects of the society and contributing to the pleasure and instruction of visitors, we need not insist. We commend the subscription list to the generosity of the inhabitants and friends of Birmingham.

A NEW journal, the *London Figaro*, devotes no small portion of its attention from day to day to abuse of the *Daily Telegraph.* The leader of the penny London papers mortally offended its young contemporary by refusing to insert the *Figaro* advertisement, and the latter thereupon threatened to pursue its elder brother to the confines of the ridiculous, if not to annihilation. It rallies the *Telegraph* on its sensationalism, its ambition, its mistakes, and its boast of having the largest circulation in the world. *Figaro* denies the truth of the oft-repeated announcement as to the circulation of the *Telegraph*, and that is the point on which it insists most pertinaciously; but it offers no proof, and does not even point out the direction in which we are to look for a paper selling more. The *Telegraph* has no London rival to contest figures with it, or we should have heard of it long since, and we do not think any papers in the world circulate more largely than those of the English metropolis. The New York papers have, of course, an immense sale, but they are not national. Unlike the London journals, they have no chance against local papers in distant towns and States. The *Daily Telegraph* has stood so long unchallenged on the familiar statement of its advertisement that the *Figaro* is hardly justified in reiterated contradiction without proof. Meanwhile the *Telegraph* takes no notice of the attacks of the smart bantling whom it has offended.

The fine oaks in the Monk Wood, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, near Barlow, present a grievous and desolate appearance, a species of caterpillar or grub having infested the trees to such an extent as to eat away not only the entire leaf but even the bark of some of the smaller branches, and the oak stands amidst the rest of the trees, on which the foliage remains perfect, as naked as at mid-winter. In some instances the trees have a blackened appearance, as if a fire had been kindled beneath them and the foliage burnt away.—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph.*

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Mr. John Balguy, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate for Staffordshire, at a salary of £800 a year.

The Whitsuntide School festivities at Derby have been very successful this week, owing to fine weather and other favourable conditions.

A brilliant and successful Flower Show was held at Wolverhampton on Tuesday. The fuschias, pelargoniums, and greenhouse plants were particularly fine.

The promenade concerts of the season at the Birmingham Botanical Gardens commenced on Saturday. The weather was fine and the company numerous. The Flower Show opened yesterday (Friday).

Arnott's comedy company have played first-class comedy and gay burlesque this week at the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, to good houses, and have given very great satisfaction. Saturday (to-day) is the last of the brief season.

The photograph of the late Matthew Boulton, recently published in the *Illustrated Midland News*, was taken from a wax medallion, a beautiful example of modelling, by Mr. John Rabon, of St. Paul's-square, for whom it was photographed by Mr. Whitlock, of Birmingham.

The Whit-Monday festivities in Sheffield were quite as successful as those of previous years. The Sunday School children assembled at an early hour, and Norfolk Park was crowded with visitors. The utmost order and decorum prevailed, and young and old enjoyed themselves heartily.—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph.*

The A.M.C. gathering commenced at Chesterfield on Monday. In point of numbers it was a decided success, 268 delegates having handed in their credentials. There are in the Unity 422,590 members. The income is £537,233, and the expenditure £371,814. The net gain on the past year is £165,440. During 1869 fifteen lodges obtained the sanction of the directors for an appropriation of surplus capital.

THE DERBY FINE ART EXHIBITION.—The *Derby Mercury* says the Fine Art Exhibition has proved a great source of attraction to the holiday makers of Whitsuntide. On Whit-Monday no less than 2,700 visitors were admitted, and the large sum of £57 was taken at the doors. The Philharmonic Concert was also a great success; the music being listened to with pleasure by a very large and fashionable audience.

A discovery has been made in the ruins of Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire. Diggers came upon the solid masonry of an arched roof, and, on removing the large stones, found a dungeon communicating with another of equal size, each about fifteen feet square. In the stonework of the side walls were embedded large strong iron staples, supposed to have been used for securing prisoners during the civil wars. The dungeons contained a few bones in a very decayed state, and some lead rolled up.

The Islington Horse Show this week has been one of the best ever held. The largest number of visitors was on Wednesday, when the jumping of the ponies was the attraction of the day. The first prize was adjudged to (307) a bay pony, the property of Mr. William Tyler, of Friday-bridge, Birmingham. A little boy rode this spirited animal for some time, until he fell and hurt his back. When the judges awarded the blue riband to him he was enthusiastically cheered and "called before the curtain," as nearly as that could be done in the Agricultural Hall.

MANDERS'S STAR MENAGERIE.—The procession of "Manders's Grand National Star Menagerie" through the streets of Birmingham, on Wednesday, was quite an imposing and picturesque spectacle. Such a herd of camels and elephants passing through the crowded ways of a public thoroughfare is a rarity indeed. New-street came to a dead lock several times while these great animals from the East, with the almost innumerably caravans, and teams of gigantic horses, were striving to make their way through the dense traffic. Striking features of the gratuitous show were the plump young elephant, ridden by a a little jockey, and the hyena caravan, in which the beasts could be inspected through the open bars. The immense show is the chief incident of Birmingham Fair this year.

THE BAZAAR AT THE BIRMINGHAM TOWN HALL.—The bazaar in aid of the fund for the restoration of All Saints' Church, for the enlargement of the School, and other parochial objects, was opened formally by the Mayor on Tuesday morning. The arrangement of the stalls and trophies was in excellent taste. The ladies presiding at the stalls were:—1, Mrs. Gabriel; 2, Mrs. T. W. Peart, Mrs. G. B. Smith, Mrs. J. Pritchard; 3, Mrs. G. W. Andrewes, Mrs. D. R. Hill; 4, Mrs. Hubert Bewlay, Mrs. J. J. Crisford; 5, Mrs. J. Fob, Mrs. J. Pope, the Misses Perrin; 6, Mrs. J. H. Ward, the Misses Jolliffe; 7, Mrs. Stoddard, Miss Dixon, Miss Long. The fine organ played the national anthem when the bazaar had been pronounced open, and the Coldstream Guards Band performed during the day. We shall give a pictorial sketch of the bazaar and a detailed description in next week's number of the *Illustrated Midland News.*

THE "NEAPOLITAN FRUIT GIRL."—The *Birmingham Daily Post* says:—"Encouraged by the success of his first pictorial supplement, the proprietor of the *Illustrated Midland News* has just issued, with the last number of that paper, another large chromotype illustration, similar in style and size to the previous one, but artistically much superior to it, both in drawing and colour. The subject is "A Neapolitan Fruit Girl"—a pretty and youthful Italian maiden, bearing in her hand a stone pitcher, and on her head a well-filled basket of fresh-plucked white and purple grapes. The *pose* of the girl is very graceful, and the bright tones of her thick, coarse green and blue drapery are skilfully harmonised. A picturesque background of blue bay and mountain, viewed under the softening aspect of a sunset sky, adds materially to the attractions of the picture, which would certainly be cheap at many times the entire cost of the paper and supplement."

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. 25 per cent saved in value. [537

COURT AND FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the performances at the Princess's Theatre on the evening of the 13th inst.

The Regent of Spain has conferred upon Sir John Bowring the Grand Cordon of the Order of Isabella the Catholic.

Preparations are being made at Windsor Castle for the grand State breakfast which will be given by Her Majesty the Queen after the return of the Court from Scotland. A number of marquees and tents are being supplied from the Ordnance Department and by Messrs. Edgington, and these will be erected upon the lawn in front of the East Terrace, commanding some lovely views of the Castle slopes, the vale of the Thames, the park, and Frogmore grounds. The marquees for refreshments will be placed near the Royal photographic house, which is close to the terrace. It is understood that nearly 1,000 guests will have the honour of being invited, and the preparations for their entertainment are consequently on a grand and extensive scale.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has resolved upon purchasing a residence in Ireland. His choice has fallen upon Tollymore Park. It is described as one of the most picturesque and romantic demesnes in Ireland. The park is within two hours' drive of Dublin by railway, and about the same distance from Belfast; so that at any time the owner could hold his levees in the Castle of Dublin, or visit the seat of the staple manufacture of Ireland, and return without inconvenience within the limits of a day. If the Prince admires the scenery about Balmoral, Tollymore Park presents a representation of it more attractive, perhaps, by the verdure of the country and the productive character of a great portion of the soil.

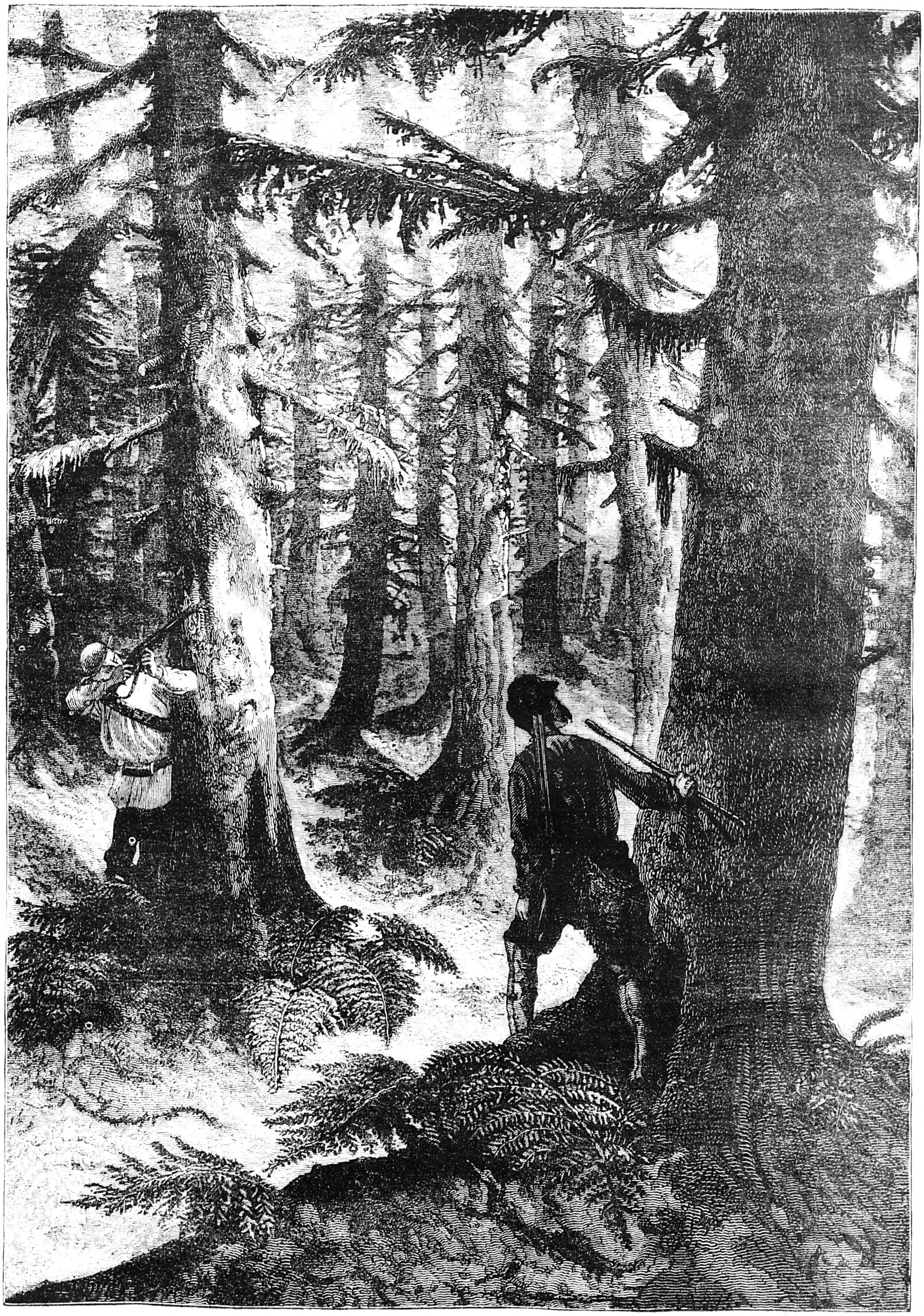
The Antwerp Exhibition will open on the 14th of August next, and close on the 2nd of October.

It is probable that, owing to a suggestion made by the Law Officers of the Crown, the two suspected Fenians, Michael Davit and John Wilson, who stand charged with treason felony, will be tried at Leeds.

Charles G. Leland, the author of the well-known "Hans Breitmann Ballads," is now in London, and engaged in preparing for publication a complete edition of all his German-English poems. This new volume will include a very curions addition, in which Herr Breitmann visits and depicts Paris, with the Bal Mabille, the Sorbonne (in which the departed *reines de bal* of the last generation are mournfully sung in a parody on Villon's *Dames du Temps jadis*), and describes in detail his experience of the Revolution of '48. From France he passes to Belgium, sets forth the life at Spa, where he nearly drinks the wells dry; and then enjoys himself at Ostende. Holland is his next revelling ground, and he frolics immensely in the *Kermesse*, which is probably the most frantic two weeks public debauch now permitted in any town of Europe. Cologne and the Rhine with other German points are next "Breitmannized," after which he crosses the Alps, and visits Italy. At Rome the veteran politician "interviews" His Holiness the Pope, with regard to Infallibility and the Council, the dialogue being conducted in the worst of Leonine rhyming Latin—that of the Pope's bearing some resemblance to the Latin-Italian of Merlinus Coccaius, while Herr Breitmann adheres as faithfully to the monastic dialect of the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum.* One of the ballads in this collection is a singular burlesque on Heine's style of lyrics, while others give, with droll effect, imitations of German and low Dutch, or Flemish *Volksbeder.*

THE BOULTON AND PARK CASE.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, the Grand Jury returned true bills for misdemeanour against Lord Arthur Clinton, and the men Cumming, Boulton, Park, Thomas, and Louis Hurt; also true bills for felony against Lord Arthur Clinton and Park, and an indictment for felony against Clinton and Boulton. Warrants were granted for the apprehension of the persons not in custody. It is believed that Lord Arthur Clinton is in America. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"If the Government is resolved to see this business out, it must do so at the cost of much suffering to people in great position. That Lord Arthur Clinton must be tried as soon as he is caught, is clear from what has already come to light; and it is understood that the evidence in possession of the Government involves at least one person whose title is more than one of courtesy. A scandal of this magnitude is certain to enlist a variety of influence on the side of hushing it up; and when to direct entreaty is added the natural dislike of the Government to disgrace England in the estimation of the world, by exhibiting the highest classes of society infected with vices which, in modern times, at any rate, have been conveniently assumed to be only found in combination with the most degraded and brutal ruffianism, it will easily be understood that it may need some resolution on the part of the Government to stand by their righteous purpose."

Policeman Chas. Waite, 32, Hosier Lane, Smithfield, says: Dec. 18, 1868.—"Last June, my left knee swelled and pained me so I could not use it. My physician treated me for rheumatism, and in three weeks pronounced it cured. But as soon as I went on duty the pain and swelling returned, laying me up nearly four months. I then, as advised, tried Davis's Pain Killer, and in four days went on duty, and have been well ever since."

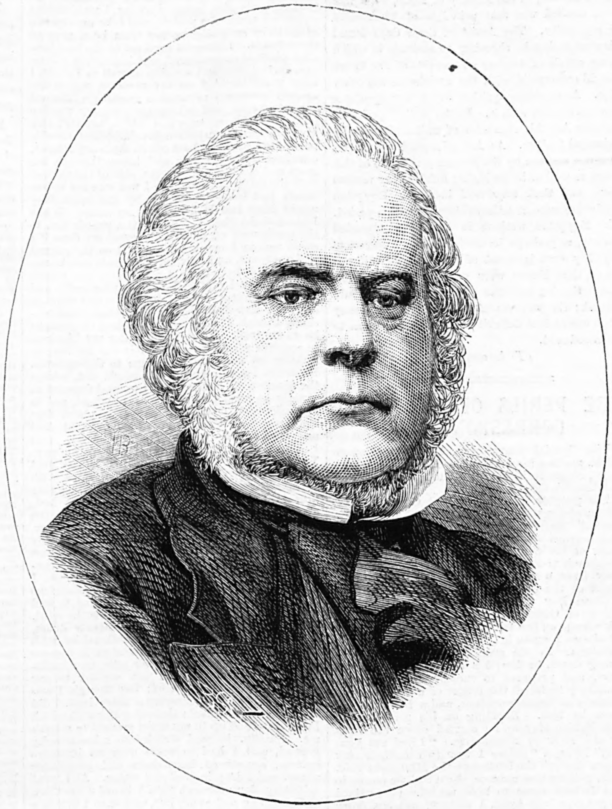


SQUIRREL-SHOOTING FAR WEST. *(See page 673.)*

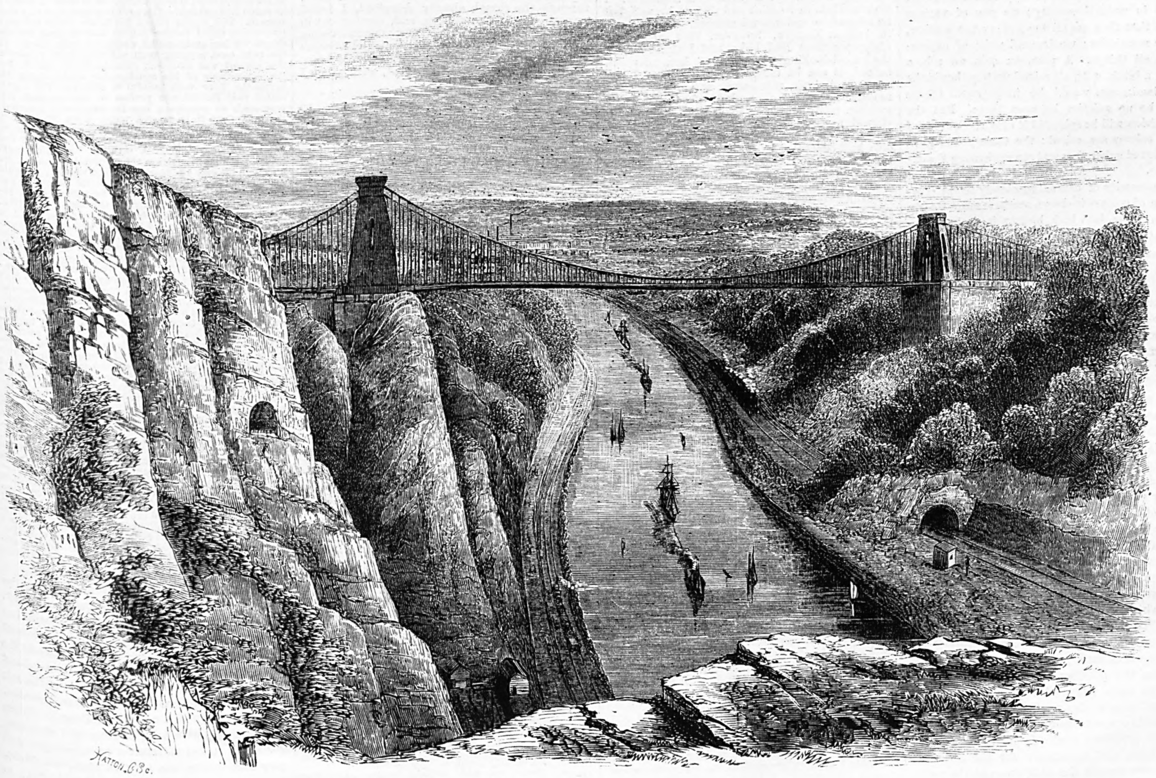
THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT.

The greatest English orator of his generation, and the foremost representative of advanced political opinions is Mr. John Bright, the member for Birmingham, whose portrait we give to-day. For upwards of thirty years he has occupied a place perhaps more continuously conspicuous among public men than any other politican. Statesmen have advanced to the front and fallen back to the rear of the stage of public life, and have been now the constant theme of press and platform, and now almost left unmentioned; but it has been Mr. Bright's fortune to be almost perpetually near the footlights, and his figure has always been such that it has not been wthin the ability of any actor on the boards to cast him into the shade. Among men of mark he is *par excellence*, the man of power. He has gained his position and maintains it by shear personal strength. Other men are clever, ingenious, learned, earnest, brilliant, —but this man is simply a giant. There is a feeling in the minds of those before whom he rises to speak, and of those with whom he has to deal, that his range has never been measured, that his arm will reach further, if he likes, than he has ever yet thought fit to stretch it, and that those to whom he is opposed are somehow very much at his mercy. No man strikes so hard, and yet he seems to have a terrible force in reserve. In English history the most remarkable instance of purely personal power is Cromwell the Protector, and in character and all mental qualities he is the best prototype in our annals of the Tribune of the People who, by virtue of the success which has attended his own efforts as a Reformer has been made within the last two years a Cabinet Minister. This elevation of the people's orator to the position of an adviser to the Crown is only one example of the peculiar fortune that has waited on him throughout his career. The world believed, or professed to believe, that it was impossible that Mr. Bright should ever be a member of a Government, just as the world set it down again and again as highly improbable that the causes Mr. Bright advocated would ever be won or that the objects he sought to achieve would be ever reached. But, as Mr. Gladstone said of the champions of Reform, time has been on his side. He has been the chosen favourite of coming events. A turn or two of the wheel confounds his adversaries. Free-Trade, Household Suffrage, Administrative Reform, the Ballot—are the inscriptions on only a few of his banners. Even the policy of the Russian War is gradually getting condemned, and the Southern cause in the late American Rebellion has now not many mourners. This is a grateful path to tread, and grandly Mr. Bright walks it. The potency of victory—the successfulness of success—no man understands better than he. The platform rings with the triumphant story, and if he should be by-and-bye out of office, and come again unshakled before his vast audiences, the pæon will be a lofty one. Too much may, of course, be made of past triumphs. If, as M. Kossuth—whom Mr. Bright has delighted to honour—says, Politics is the science of Expediency, after-events are not the only criteria of the wisdom of political policy. Many a statesman, who has done noble service to his country, would suffer unjust condemnation at the hands of posterity if tried by that standard. Yet no man can grudge the victor his laurels, and the verdict of a generation awards Mr. Bright the enviable palm.

The biography of the member for Birmingham is written fresh in the memories of all Englishmen, and the principal events in his career need but slight reminders. He was born in 1811 at Greenbank, near Rochdale, and has been as well known, commercially, as a partner in the firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton spinners and manufacturers, of Rochdale, as to politicians as a Reformer and a statesman. He began public life during the agitation for the Reform Bill of 1832, but he did not take a conspicuous place until he became a member of the Anti-Corn-Law League a little more than thirty years ago. In that battle he fought side by side with Mr. Cobden, and a great deal of the glory of the ultimate victory was his own. While the struggle was waxing warm in Parliament, in April, 1843, he sought to obtain a seat for Durham, but was unsuccessful. In the July of the same year he was, however returned for that borough, and continued to sit for it till the general election of 1847, when he became, member for Manchester, and he was re-elected by the same constituency for the next Parliament in 1852. Between that date and the general election of 1857 the Russian War was begun and ended; one of the greatest changes within the memory of Englishmen had been wrought by that war in public feeling; on the dissolution in 1857 Lord Palmerston was in the zenith of his popularity; and Manchester rejected both Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson—conspicuous enemies of the



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. THRUPP.



CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—FROM A DRAWING BY W. H. PRIOR. *(See page 670.)*

policy of the genial Premier. That was in April. In August of the same year, on the death of Mr. Muntz, Mr. Bright was elected member for Birmingham, where he has delivered many of the most powerful and important of his popular speeches, and where his seat seems as safe as if this were his own pocket borough. Bringing together the earliest and latest events of his Parliamentary life, we may say that in August 1843 he made his maiden speech on the motion of Mr. Ewart for extending the principles of Free Trade, and that at the opening of the present Reformed Parliament he accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade. In one of his philippics in Parliament against the policy of the Russian War, he said, "I am not, nor do I ever pretend to be a statesman; and that character is so tainted and so equivocal in our day that I am not sure a pure and honourable ambition would aspire to it. I have not enjoyed for thirty years, like those honourable lords, the honours and emoluments of office. I have not set my sails to every passing breeze." May we take it that Cabinet life is purer, more honourable, and less time-serving than it was fifteen years ago, when those words were spoken? Men of all parties may perhaps agree that it is, and men of all parties will certainly agree in rejoicing whenever they may be permitted to hear that Mr. Bright's health is sufficiently restored to enable him to take, once again, his place at the Cabinet Councils and on the Treasury Benches.

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

GREEK ORNAMENT *(Continued)*.

Having in previous numbers described the leading features of Ornament as embraced from the first period of Art down to the style of ornament which prevailed in Greece, we purpose devoting this chapter to some remarks on Colour, which will be serviceable to the student.

The connection between the composition of Form and Colour is sufficiently close to admit of a few words descriptive of the former. The way, says Hogarth, in his famous "Analysis of Beauty," of composing pleasing forms, "is to be accomplished by making choice of variety of lines, as to their shapes and dimensions; and then again by varying their situations with each other by all the different ways that can be conceived, and at the same time (if a solid Figure be the subject of the composition) the contents or space that is to be enclosed within those lines must be duly considered and varied, too, as much as possible, with propriety."

This principle will apply to a large extent to the composition of Colours, in which the great essential is the relation of one colour to the others —not their relation *as* colours, but the relation of expression. Fault is frequently found with the colours in natural scenery; we say of various colours that they are all too gay, or too sombre, for the remainder; we demand unity of expression in all things. A pine, an oak, an ash, a willow, a birch, a fir, all mixed up together in the same landscape, would be incongruous—there would be no *relation* between them. But the composition will be splendid if only those trees of similar colours are united; the variety will have the effect of enhancing and strengthening the expression.

The necessity of attending closely to the composition of colours is shown nowhere more clearly than in Dress, in which beauty is entirely dependent upon expression. No dress is pleasing to the artist's eyes unless some leading or prominent colour is displayed. Upon the stage a feeling of ridicule is provoked when we see an actor or actress attired in garments of only two colours—one limb perhaps being coloured red, and another yellow. But we see a propriety of relation in the gay dress of youth and in the quieter and more temperate colours adopted by the aged; as well as in the sombre melancholy hue of mouring and the cheerful radiant hues of garments worn at a marriage festival. The criterion of taste in this description of composition is to suit the inferior colours to the prevailing colour. When it is said that "colours do not suit," it is meant that they do not agree in their expression.

One of the most striking facts (which all who are conversant with the Fine Arts will have observed) in the early periods of the Arts is the universal prevalence of Uniformity. When men's attention was first directed to works of design, the forms called into requisition were naturally those which were most expressive of design or skill. The causes of this were—that the artist-workman was ignorant of the more interesting qualities which such productions might express; and from the peculiar value which design possessed in those days. A rude and an utterly unlearned people who made a discovery of some Art would be most strongly affected by the Art itself; to produce a work of skill would be their great desire and intention: for the spectator would more regard the skilfulness of the workmanship than anything else. Hence the very natural desire of the workman to produce what should be regarded as an example of skill and ingenuity. To secure this effect he would have to be especially mindful that the works should be characterised by complete uniformity. We find therefore that, in the infancy of Taste, what was most studied was this principle of uniformity or regularity. The Artist of those days found his success lay in choosing an attitude in which every article of drapery on one side of the figure should correspond with the articles on the other side. As to *design*, neither artist nor spectator was conversant with it. In the earliest period of Grecian Art this character of uniformity was its principal feature. As Art advanced, we find its progress marked by the greater perfection of this form, as well as in the higher finish of the various parts and their numerical increase. Egyptian Sculpture appears to have stopped at this period. The Egyptian workers in marble disregarded variety, or perhaps it would be more correct to say they were ignorant of it. Gradually it was found that Forms were capable of expressing more affecting qualities than mere design could furnish; the progress of the Arts rendered easy what was at first difficult; and so variety came to be introduced.

(To be continued.)

THE PERILS OF A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Special Correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, making his way to the Red River Settlement, seems to have met with interesting and hairbreadth adventures.

His purpose is to reach Fort Garry by Red River, along which alone he "paddles his own canoe." Before leaving Fort Abercrombie he was warned against the Red Lake Indians, a gang of lawless marauders who never hesitate to commit murder for the sake of plunder when they have a safe opportunity. He passed the night of the 30th of April at the house of the Hudson Bay Company's agent, at the little village of Georgetown, Minnesota, and resumed his voyage on the 1st of May, with no prospect of sleeping again in a house till he should get to Pembina. In the evening, when the sun was nearly down, he drew his boat into a sheltered cove, and prepared to encamp for the night. Suddenly he heard the report of a gun, and two minutes afterwards another, and a bullet passed close by him. Buckling on his revolver and shouldering his gun, he started down the bank of the river to reconnoitre. "I had not gone far," he says, "before I saw two Indians sink down through the bushes on the Minnesota side, and, getting into a canoe, shoot swiftly across to the Dakota shore to head me off. Determined to put on a bold front, I stepped quickly down the bluff, just in time to meet a tall, wiry-looking savage emerging from the thicket on the bank, with a hurried bound, as though he had supposed I was trying to escape, and meant to give chase. When he was within ten feet of me I quietly motioned him back. He took one stride nearer, and put back his hand for his knife; but the click of my revolver, as I cocked it and drew it half way from the holster, had a wholesome effect upon him, and he came to a standstill. I addresed him in English and then in French, but he feigned to understand neither. He told me in broken English, however, that he was a Chippewa from Red Lake, and I think he was the worst-looking specimen of humanity (if, indeed, it can be called humanity) that I ever saw. Tall, lank, raw-boned, and dirty, a huge murderous-looking face, half shadowed by a reeking, filthy shock of long black hair, an ill-shaped head, a snaggy neck, broad shoulders, thin chest, a gaunt, narrow waist and thin legs, only half concealed by dirty rags bound around them after the manner of leggings. While I was surveying this beauty I heard a slight crackling of the bush, and observed a younger savage stealing stealthily around behind me, but who, seeing himself observed, came up alongside the elder one. Once together, the two attempted the rush game, but before my revolver was half out of the holster they stood still. They asked me several questions by means of pantomime and broken English, to which I returned rather indefinite answers. They wanted to know how many there were in my party, where I meant to sleep, and where I was going, and in return told me there were eight in their party, that they were camped on the Minnesota side, and that they were going nowhere in particular. While I was conversing with the elder, he addressed the younger one in his own language in an undertone several times, and each time the young wretch would strive to steal around behind me. I kept my eye on him, however, and he did not accomplish anything. At length the two held a consultation in their own language, after which the younger commenced climbing up the bluff, while the elder endeavoured to rivet my attention by pantomimic gesticulations, and tried every *ruse* to bring me within easy reach of him, but every move I readily checkmated with my revolver. He sat down, and I started to leave. As I turned my back he sprang to his feet with the agility of a cat, and with another bound was nearly upon me, while in his hand, half drawn back, I saw the handle of his knife, the blade but half concealed by the folds of his blouse. This fairly enraged as well as alarmed me, and once more cocking my revolver I put it within two feet of the villain's breast and said, "Go back!" I had a strong inclination to pull the trigger this time. I think he must have noticed it in my face, for he went back about ten feet as rapidly as ever I saw an Indian move, and returning his knife to his belt went back to his seat again. I had hardly reached the bluff before I once more beheld the young savage creeping up behind me: turning quickly upon him and showing my revolver I said, 'I will stay in my camp and you must stay in yours.' He went chuckling down the bank. By this time it was dark, and feeling very uncomfortable I made my way back to the ravine where I was encamped. I had scarcely settled down again before the firing from the Minnesota shore was resumed, and carried on much more briskly than before. I could not see my assailants, but I could hear the reports, and hear the bullets whistling overhead and striking in the muddy banks around me. It was now pretty dark, and as I was absolutely certain that those eight savages lurking near meant to rob and murder me in that lonely glen before morning, I concluded to strike out across the prairie, and take my chances of death by starvation rather than be a prey to these fiends. I dragged my boat to the best possible place of concealment, and hiding my valise, axe, frying-pan, and supplies as well as I could, I once more buckled on my revolver, which had already answered me such a good turn, donned my great coat, and taking my gun, my woollen blankets, and my water-proof, which, together with my money, made up the most available and portable part of my plunder, I set out on my hasty retreat, crawling on my hands and knees through the grass and thick brush, up the side of the ravine. Still the firing continued, so I was sure my movements had been unobserved by any spies they might have had lurking near my camp. When I reached the bluff I found that a prairie fire, to the north-west of me, would reveal my form if I stood up, so I crept on, now flat on the ground like a serpent, and now on my hands and knees, till I must have been a mile from the river's bank. Here I ventured on a stooping walk, and after a time straightened myself up and went on erect. I now felt as if I had escaped the redskins, though I knew not how close they might be on my trail. I lay down under my blankets to consider what to do next, but was not long in making up my mind to return to Georgetown. I was not long in finding the track, and, taking the directon of Georgetown, I pressed forward as rapidly as possible under my heavy load, and in my exhausted condition. My throat and lips were parched with thirst, but I could find no traces of water on the road, and I did not care to take time to look for any. Tramp, tramp, tramp across that thick-burnt prairie—a flat desolate plain on all sides, with nothing to relieve the vision save the smouldering fires in the North-Western horizon. At last, choking with thirst, I fell half-fainting on the road, and in falling must have rolled partly over, for when I became conscious (as I think only about a minute afterwards), it seemed to me that the prairie fire lay directly on my road to Georgetown. Certain that this could not be the case, I turned my back on the fires, and pressed on two rods further, when I was so fortunate as to find a small slough running directly across the road. In wading through this I took a hearty drink, and then saturated my pocket handkerchief, with which I sponged my mouth as fast as it became dry. On I tramped, mile after mile, now walking over dry prairie, and now wading to my middle through the sloughs; but though I was walking rapidly and carrying a heavy load, I did not feel at all fatigued; the cool water with which I was drenched up to my waist seemed to refresh me. Finally, the road struck into a low marshy ground, and I had to wade over an immense bottom, sometimes knee deep and sometimes almost waist deep in mud and water. As I went splashing along through this, I heard a growling and snapping just at my left, and then I saw two large wolves within 15 feet of me. Ever ready in my utmost need, out came my trusty revolver; but a second thought convinced me that a shot would disclose my whereabouts to any savages who might be on my trail; so I let the lock click noisily as I raised the hammer, and the wolves did not seem to fancy the music any better than Mr. 'Lo' had earlier in the evening, for they scampered off without waiting for further explanations. After a walk of some six miles, through the slough already described, I found myself close to Georgetown, and, coming out in the high ground again, a few minutes more found me at the ferryman's door, and ten minutes later I was comfortably housed with Mr. M'Lean, the Hudson Bay Company's agent, with whom I had stayed the night before."

The Spanish brigands who captured the Bonnells have been waylaid on their return from Puerto Santa Maria, and three out of the four killed by the Spanish Guardia Civil. The fourth will, it is expected, be taken.

The Prospects of the Session.—The Commons may be diligent, but the character of the Session of 1870 must depend upon the Lords. Hitherto they have done very little. The single measure of importance that has been introduced into the Upper House—the High Court of Justice Bill—still lingers there, and is, it is to be feared, *in extremis*. The discussion on this Bill has been confined to the law lords, but the debates on the Land Bill, the University Tests Bill, and the Education Bill must be general. The main principles of the Land Bill will pass through the ordeal unscathed. As to the University Tests Bill, it is possible that a settlement of the question may be effected, but the fate of the measure is obscure. The Education Bill will probably occasion a debate of the high standard of merit often reached in the hereditary assembly, but it will not excite any violent distrust or opposition. There is another Bill, not a Government measure, before the Lords, the fate of which will be watched with interest. The Married Women's Property Bill has no party character; it simply secures for the poor a justice already attained by the rich, and the result of the debate on it will test the sympathy and the equity of the Peers. The unfulfilled promises of the Session will be numerous and not unimportant. But, with all drawbacks, the Session will not be unfruitful. It will have settled the greatest social difficulty of Ireland, and have grappled, not unsuccessfully, with the greatest social evil of England; and if it achieved no more than this, it would amply deserve to rank with equal honour by the side of its elder sister of 1869.—*Times*.

Gentlemen, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "Glenfield Starch," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position. [618

"DR. NEWTON, THE MIRACLE-WORKER," AT NOTTINGHAM.

The *Nottingham Guardian* gives a graphic exposure of the pretensions of this impostor. Dr. Newton, it appears, lectured to about 200 people in the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution Lecture Hall, on Saturday evening. The following is the substance of the report given by our contemporary.

Dr. Newton advanced to the front of the platform. He is a stoutish man, between 50 and 60 years of age, of rather florid complexion, partially bald, with curly grey hair. His language was throughout of the most ordinary character, and the statement he made previous to commencing what he called "healing the afflicted" seemed to have been got off by heart and repeated by rote. The professed miracle-worker commenced his discourse with a modest assurance to the audience that he was in himself an illustration of practical Christianity. He was controlled, he said, by spirits in the brightest spheres, and spoke under their influence. In fact, most of his time was spent in communion with the spirits. From his childhood he had been a medium, but until later years he had not become fully aware of his power. It had so much increased recently as to be quite astounding to himself. He could not speak to the persons in this room without their receiving benefit. [This statement was received with a slight titter; and our reporter assures us he derived not the least benefit, except the benefit occasioned by a hearty laugh.] At the next sentence or two of the speaker, however, it was impossible to laugh. Englishmen, as a rule, do not laugh at rank blasphemy; and when Dr. Newton stated that he conferred with Jesus very frequently, as well as with other sanctified spirits, and that the whole of them, and especially the former, talked to him as freely as one friend did to another, the audience was rather aghast. The "miracle-worker" also declared that he has seen Jesus face to face for four or five minutes. He then again stated that he led a practical Christian life, and went on to say that Jesus told him that he was only a man like himself, and he also told him many beautiful things, and drew pictures of love. It was this love which he (Dr. Newton) had cultivated; he loved every man and woman as his own brother and sister. As an example of his powers when a boy, he stated that he restored some chickens to life by the aid of a fire, that being owing to the magnetic principle. From some cause or other he had not his usual power that evening, but he would essay to cure any one suffering from disease, though he warned persons who came antagonistic to him that he could not deal with them. A woman suffering from disease here advanced to be cured, but the doctor requested her to wait for a short time, and he proceeded to state what he could do, which broadly amounted to the allegation that he could relieve pain, and even in persons living at a distance, by grasping the hand of any one present and inflicting a shock which could be conveyed to another. At the conclusion of some further disjointed remarks, Dr. Newton then said he would throw a little of his love among the audience and relieve pain among them. He then closed his eyes, threw his head back, jerked his body about in a spasmodic manner, as though a shock of electricity was passing through him, and cried, "Be healed; pain and disease come out of every one. [This was very amusing, but it was lamentable to find three deluded creatures holding up their hands as having experienced relief.] A crowd of lame and partially blind persons then came towards the platform to be cured. The first person was a man suffering from paralysis in the back. The doctor proceeded to handle this person's limbs very freely, having first called on God and the holy angels to help him, and, having made a gesture of his arms towards him, asked him whether he found relief. The person thus operated on at once said that he had not. The doctor then rubbed the man's back, and told him to throw his hands up, but the case remained an obstinate one, and the doctor directed him to sit down, afterwards, later in the evening, telling him that he did not open his soul as he ought to do.—Sick man: I do. —Doctor: No, you don't. You looked as dark at me as possible when I was speaking.—Sick man: I want to be cured bad enough.—The next case was that of a deaf woman. The doctor placed his hands under her ears, but having failed to cure her, he said she had lost the drums of her ears and he could not make them. In the next case, a young man suffering from paralysis, the patient was evidently anxious to be cured, but the contortions of his countenance whilst being led across the floor were painful to witness. The doctor stated that he did not profess to cure organic disease such as paralysis, but he confidently informed the man that if he poured water down his back in sufficient quantities he would be cured in three or four weeks. The poor fellow said he did not feel any relief at present. A man all but blind next presented himself. After the doctor had placed his hands on his eyes the man was asked whether he could see any better, and he at first thought he could, but after the proceedings terminated he informed our reporter that he was exactly in the same condition. Another case also failed because the patient had a "positive mind." An old lady in a white shawl, however, who was suffering from weakness in one of her eyes and a stiff knee, declared that her knee was considerably better. To a deaf girl the doctor said:—"I say unto thee be open." It was a confirmed case, however, and the doctor said, "I don't pretend to cure deaf and dumb people." Several "mediums" (women) came up for relief, apparently for minor complaints; they trembled and sobbed a good deal. One of them was described by the doctor as having a halo of brightness around her head, "such as you see in the pictures of the Saints." Several other men and women suffering from lameness, &c., were put through their facings in a painfully shuffling manner, and were then almost persuaded that they had been cured, but their evident pain ludicrously upset the would-be miracle There was a youth, who stated that he resided at Radford, who declared his knee was relieved, but a sore on it had not stopped running. After these experiments the doctor, strange to say, repeated that he had been endowed by God with power to heal the sick and poor. He remarked, by way of showing that all his efforts were connected with spiritualism, that such men as Socrates, Columbus, and Milton were only mediums.—Mr. T. Simpson proceeded to show the inconsistency of Dr. Newton, who, however, said he entered into no controversy. If he wanted the wisdom of God he could have it.—A person asked the doctor to cure the first case which has been mentioned, but he said he was not *en rapport* with him. Several protested that Dr. Newton had cured nobody, and the proceedings terminated by some one calling out that this was the latest form of Yankee humbug.

On page 672 will be found a representation, by our artist, of Dr. Newton professionally engaged. The sketch was not taken at Nottingham, but in some less sceptical locality. There is more of wonder and hope and less of incredulity in the little wood-cut group around Dr. Newton in the little wood-cut than were manifested by the audience of the fair Midland town on Saturday. We fear, however, that the result was not very different. These poor creatures with haggard faces and crutches, if they persuaded themselves for a moment that they were better, are by this time, no doubt, cured at once of their delusion and their faith in Dr. Newton's spiritual quackery.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE EPSOM WEEK.

The various meetings that have taken place during the present week call for no notice at our hands, so we are at liberty to devote all our space to the past Epsom fixture, which was a truly remarkable one, and will long be remembered by confiding backers with no very pleasant feelings. Commencing with the Tuesday, we note that Sunlight, taking it into his head to run kindly, gave Claudius 5lb. and an easy beating in the Craven Stakes, a performance which induced a few more people to throw away their money on him for the Derby, as both he and Sunshine were scratched later in the day. This was destined to be the solitary success of the "yellow and black" during the meeting: but the Scottish Chief—Rambling Katie filly only just failed to win the Woodcote for Mr. Merry for the third year in succession; and, as it was, she completely turned the tables on The Penguin. her Newmarket victress. The winner, the Newminster—Caller Ou filly, is own sister to Pandore, but is built on a larger scale, and promises to make a far better performer.

We spent upwards of an hour in the paddock watching the toilets of the Derby horses, and had a good look at all the starters except Kingcraft, who was saddled on the course, and did not canter with the rest, but joined them at the post. It is singular that we were equally unfortunate in missing him on the Two Thousand day. We cannot, therefore, give any opinion as to his shape and make; but the remainder, in point of looks, were far below the average of a Derby field. Palmerston was decidedly the best of a bad lot. He is a particularly neat and true-made brown, while his condition was wonderful, his coat shining like satin; he has, however, a very coarse, common head. Next to him, Cymbal was perhaps the most admired. He is a pretty chestnut, and quite big enough, if he had only been good enough; but there was a somewhat flashy look about him that told of a want of staying power. Those who backed Camel so heavily must have felt very unhappy when they saw him, for he is a perfect wretch. In colour he somewhat resembles Pace, he is even bigger than that unfortunate animal, and does not show an atom of quality, while his huge lop ears do not improve his appearance. Macgregor looked and went well; still, without being superstitious, we could not help feeling sorry to see the unlucky Fordham in the saddle, and the sudden change of horsemen was very hard on Daley, who, after working desperately hard and almost starving himself to get down to the weight, was forced to be a spectator of the race. It is quite hopeless to try to account for Macgregor's defeat. Watching the race closely, we saw that he was beaten very soon after rounding Tattenham Corner, and only sheer gameness brought him in fourth. This cannot be his true form, and, whether they meet at Ascot or not, we shall expect to see him give Kingcraft a 7lb. beating in the St. Leger, for which event they are equal favourites at 4 to 1. The misfortunes of Russley did not end here, for in the very next race odds were laid on King of the Forest, who was said to be the best of Mr. Merry's youngsters, and he could never quite catch Bicycle, a smart little filly by Blair Athol, from Terrific, and therefore own sister to Swift.

The Two-year-old Stakes was the most important race in the "off day," and it resulted in a splendid race between the King Tom—Starlight filly and Turquoise, which ended in a dead-heat, the former eventually walking over, and the stakes being divided. The first race on Friday was selected for the débût of a juvenile Brother to Sunlight. He is a fine big bay, and ,from his old fashioned and matured appearance, might have been easily mistaken for a four-year-old. Again backers laid odds on the idolised "yellow and black," and again they burnt their fingers, for the colt was not above half fit, and never looked really formidable. Only eight fillies were on the card for the Oaks, and as Bright Weather, though on the spot, did not come to the post, the field was the smallest that has contested this stake since 1821, when the same number ran. Of the seven, Hester, Sunshine, Pâte, and Carfax formed a very handsome quartette; but Gamos, Gertrude, and Hawthorndale were not much to look at. We should award the prize for beauty to Hester, though she looked hardly as cool and well as she did at Newmarket; still she is a perfect picture, and but for her drooping quarters we could not find a fault in her. Sunshine was striding quickly up and down under the paddock fence, and attracted great attention by her commanding appearance. Her colour is a somewhat dingy chestnut, but she is a big mare, with immense power; she appeared, however, to have received a very hurried preparation, and lost the race solely from want of condition. She was bandaged all round, so we cannot say whether she is properly sound or not. Nothing looked in quite such trim as the pretty little Pâte; she was as fit and full of life as possible, and only just wants size to make her a wonderfully good animal. She contrasted very favourably with the big, leggy Gamos, who appears to lack the requisite power to move her great frame.

Again we heard the exulting cry, "The favourite's beat," and, sure enough, a quarter of a mile from home Hester was hopelessly out of it, and, after an exciting struggle between the three placed, till within a hundred yards of the judge's box, Gamos drew out and won easily. To attempt to explain the discrepancy between this performance and the sorry figure cut by Mr. Graham's filly at Bath is quite beyond us, nor have we heard any good reason brought forward to account for the defeat of the favourite. Chevisaunce, an own sister to Lord Lyon and Achievement, who has run two or three times unsuccessfully, won the Acorn Stakes; and, as she beat a good field, it is probable that she has not been properly fit until now. We fear, however, that she is not destined to emulate the deeds of her distinguished sister.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The French *Association Scientifique* having secured a vast number of observations of luminous meteors, through the co-operation of amateur and other observers scattered over all France, is now about to reduce the observations with a view of getting from them all the information that they can yield upon this now important branch of cosmical science. As the work will be superintended by M. Le Vevier, the late Imperial astronomer, we may rest assured that the very best use will be made of the available material.

A new theory of neublæ and comets is put forth by Mr. Davis, the mathematical master of the Leeds Grammar Schools. It begins by assuming the existence in space of vast masses of gaseous, but non-luminous and therefore invisible, matter. It is to be inferred that the said gases are of different kinds, since it is argued that while they remain separate and alone they retain their invisibility, but that when they come together they chemically combine and consequently evolve light and heat. Such a luminous mass of mixed gas, the hypothesist conceives a nebulæ to be: but he does not consider that the combination is perfect and thorough: he supposes that it takes place only at the surfaces of contact of the gases, and to this partial and local mixing he ascribes the wisp-like, filmy structure that some nebulæ present. The various forms of spirality, globurality, and annularity that these mysterious objects assume he accepts as due to the directions from which the masses of combining gas have come into collision. Comets, Mr. Davis assumes to be small, detached portions of the nebulæ, coming into our system and altering their forms and the conditions of their component matter under the influence of the sun and its vast surrounding atmosphere. The more conspicuous of observed cometary phenomena are accounted for by the hypothesis; the argument being made easy by the elasticity of the latter. We do not believe the theory will receive any important re-recognition; it is based on no new fact: an ingenious mind could conceive half a dozen of its kind, all equally valid, at a sitting.

A new comet has been discovered by an industrious astronomer, Dr. Winnecke, who, a few years ago, worked so hard at his favourite science that his brain gave way. Happily he recovered his mental strength, and he has returned to his old love with as much ardour as ever. At present he resides at Carlsruhe, whence he found the comet in question in the early morning of May 30. At the time of detection the stranger was very faint, but it is growing in brightness and size, so there are some feeble grounds for hoping that it may become visible to the naked eye. If it does reach this state we will give notice when and where it is to be looked for.

The rate at which impressions are conveyed from various organs of the body to the brain and from the brain to other organs has of late formed the subject of inquiry with several physicists. Helmholtz, the Tyndall of Germany, about two years back experimented upon several patients by giving them an electric shock and causing them to register by the hand the moment at which they felt it; and he found that the register was always two or three tenths of a second behind the instant at which the shock was given; thus proving this time was occupied by the transmission of the sensation to the brain and the actuation by the brain of the finger making the registering mark. Lately another German physicist, Dr. Müller, has similarly measured the time which elapses between the commencement of a flash of lightning and a motion of the hand made in consequence of perceiving it. In the case of one young man the interval was found to be 0·145 (about one seventh) of a second: in the cases of two others the time occupied were respectively 0 183 and 0·165 of a second. These results show us that the action of thought is not absolutely instantaneous.

The honour of inventing nitro-glycerine has come to be a matter of contestation. The introduction of the explosive is generally ascribed to M. Nobel, a Swiss engineer; sometimes, however, an English chemist, Mr. Williamson, is credited with it. The date of the discovery is usually fixed about the year 1853. But an Italian chemist has just expressed surprise that his name has been forgotten in the matter, especially as he actually published in the Turin Memoirs an essay "On a New Fulminating Compound obtained by the action of Nitric Acid on Organic Vegetable Substances," as far back as 1847, and moreover described his deadly novelty before a scientific congress, held in Venice, in the same year. This Italian's name is Sobrero: let him henceforth bear the palm he deserves for originating an article that has on the whole done mankind more harm than good.

It is so frequently asserted upon respectable authority that that now indispensable household medicine *citrate of magnesia* is in many cases not magnesian citrate at all but a spurious article sold under the name, that one cannot resist belief in the truth of the evil report. The compound usually to be found in the shops is made up of bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, sugar, and a trace of magnesia. An American pharmacist declares that it is found impracticable to make granules soluble and effervescent by the direct action of citric acid on magnesia, so he has set himself to work to compound a substance which shall contain the true citrate and yet possess the other properties which the public have been led to look for in the purchased article. And this is the recipe he has arrived at:—Mix thorougnly 6lbs. of powdered sugar with 4lbs. of citric acid, add thereto 3lbs of bicarbonate of soda, ½lb. of calcined magnesia, and 3lbs. of tartaric acid; moisten the powdery mixture with very strong alcohols, and dry at a temperature of 120 fahr. Add half fluid ounce of essential oil of lemons and bottle instantly. This preparation is said to be far superior to that commonly purchasable.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

TO THE DERBY ON A VELOCIPEDE.

A lad named Cross, only fourteen years of age, appeared before the magistrates at Southwark on the 3rd inst , charged with being unlawfully in possession of a velocipede. He had hired the velocipede in the Waterloo-road, on the morning of the Derby, and paid 2d. for the use of it for half-an-hour, and 6d. deposit. He did not return it. The prosecutor gave information to the police, and a constable found the lad in the act of taking it to the owner. The prisoner said he had been to the Derby. Magistrate (to the prisoner): Is that true?—Yes, sir. I had no intention of doing anything wrong. I meant to have taken it back at the half-hour, but when I got on the road I thought I should like to see the Derby run for. Magistrate: Do you mean to say you went all the way to Epsom and back on the velocipede?—Yes, sir; and I did not get any help from any one. Magistrate: Did you see the Derby run for?—Yes; but I did not get back until it was too late to take the velocipede home. The prosecutor said he was willing to withdraw the charge, as he thought the lad had been punished enough. The magistrate accordingly discharged him with a caution.

LORD COURTENAY'S BANKRUPTCY.

Lord Courtenay, who lately resigned his seat for East Devon, in consequence of having become involved in heavy liabilities, returned from abroad last week in order to answer to a petition of bankruptcy filed against him. The case came before Mr. Registrar Roche on the 3rd inst. The bankrupt is the heir-apparent to the earldom of Devon, and he was adjudicated, upon the petition of Mr. Sendyk, a creditor for £1,529, the act of bankruptcy alleged being that his lordship remained abroad with the intent to defeat and delay his creditors. His lordship attended the Court for the purpose of being examined in reference to his estate. His liabilities to unsecured creditors are stated to exceed £250,000, and to those secured about £300,000. Mr. Edmund F. Davis applied that the time for the filing of his lordship's accounts should be extended in pursuance of the new rules of Court. He stated that the accounts were of an intricate and extensive character; he believed it was quite impossible that they could be prepared before next November. In representing the trustee, Mr. Chatteris, he thought it only fair to the noble lord to state what had just come to his knowledge—viz., that as soon as Lord Courtenay had become aware that he had been adjudicated a bankrupt—he being abroad at the time—he immediately left the Continent for England, in order to give information to his creditors, who were now represented by the trustees and committee of inspection. The registrar postponed the sitting for his lordship's public examination until November next.

CAUGHT IN A CHIMNEY.

Joseph M'Glynn, a labourer, appeared before the magistrate at Marylebone on Tuesday, charged with being found in a chimney at No. 11, George-street, Lisson-grove, for some unlawful purpose. About two o'clock on Saturday morning, 10 D and 127 D heard a female call for the police, and were informed that there was a man in the parlour chimney. They went on the roof of the house, and there found that one of the zinc chimney-pots had been shifted from its perpendicular, and on calling down they found that a man was in the chimney. They let a rope down with the view to draw him up, but he was so wedged in that he could not be got up. Mr. Brown, the owner of the house, was then called to know what was best to be done. He ordered the breastwork of the chimney to be broken down, and then then the prisoner was found firmly fixed in the bend and almost dead. He was speechless, and was conveyed on a stretcher to the police-station, where he was at once seen by the divisional surgeon. On prisoner's recovery he stated that he had been in liquor, and being pursued by a man who threatened to stab him, and to avoid him he ran into the house and got through the loft, and then into the chimney-pot to hide himself. He slid down the chimney and got fixed, and he got the worst of it, as his knees were very sore. Mr. Brown said it would cost him at least 30s. to repair the damage done. The prisoner was in the chimney two hours before he was released. Mr. Cooke said he was of opinion that the prisoner's intention was to steal from the house, and he thought he ought to have been charged with burglary. It was burglary to get down a chimney at such a time for the purpose of stealing. His tale was idle about his getting there to get away from a man who had threatened to stab him. There was no doubt the prisoner meant to steal, and then return by the same entrance He sentenced him to three months' hard labour for being there for an unlawful purpose.

BIRTH.

Kittermaster. — On the 1st inst., at Belmont, Shrewsbury, the residence of her father, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, incumbent of All Saints', Coventry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Chamberlain—Kenrick.—On the 3rd inst., at the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham, by the Rev. H. W. Crosskey, Arthur, son of Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., Moor Green Hall, Moseley, to Louisa, daughter of Timothy Kenrick, Esq., S.P., of Maple Bank, Edgbaston.

Dyke—Montagu.—On the 30th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, William Hart Dyke, Esq., M.P., eldest son of Sir Percyvall Dyke, of Lillingstone Castle, Kent, to Lady Emily Caroline Montagu, eldest daughter of the Earl of Sandwich.

Danzie—Liddiard.—On the 2nd inst., at St. Paul's, Deptford, Kent, by the Rev. B. S. Ffinch, rector, Brandon Danzie, of Worcester, eldest son of the late Richard Redgwell Danzie, of the Old Kent-road, to Emma, fourth daughter of Joseph Liddiard, Esq., of New-cross, S.E.

Hill—Bailey.—On the 1st inst., at St. George's Church, Worcester, by the Rev. Benjamin Davies, assisted by the Rev. R. F. Woodward, Edward Henry, second son of Thomas Rowley Hill, Esq., High Sheriff of Worcestershire, to Elizabeth Agnes, second daughter of the late William Bailey, Esq., of Clevelands Bassett, near Southampton.

Ogilvy—Ponsonby.—On the 2nd inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Hon. and Rev. Walter Ponsonby, assisted by the Rev. Greville Phillimore, the Rev. C. W. Norman Ogilvy, youngest son of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., to the Hon. Emily Ponsonby, eldest daughter of Lord de Mauley.

DEATHS.

Colquhoun.—On the 3rd inst., at Rhyl, Betty, relict of Jas. Colquhoun, C.E., formerly of Sheffield.

Hugel.—On the 2nd inst., at Brussells, His Excellency Baron Charles de Hugel, Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Austria, aged 75.

Mackreth.—On the 3rd inst., at Halton Rectory, Lancaster, the Rev. Canon Mackreth, D.D., aged 81; for 45 years rector of Halton.

Peel.—On the 2nd inst., of rapid inflammation of the lungs, Augustus Robert Lawrence Peel, eldest son of the Dean of Worcester, aged 45 years.

Rumsey.—On the 2nd inst., at 6, Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, from exhaustion after a painful illness, Elizabeth, last surviving daughter of the late John Spencer, Esq,, and Lady Elizabeth Spencer, of Wheatfield, Oxon, and wife of Lacey Rumsey, Esq., formerly of H.M.'s Treasury, aged 71.

The Lord Chief Justice has promised to the Irish Church Sustentation Fund a contribution of £1,000 payable in two instalments.

M. Jules Favre, says the *Figaro*, in his very rare leisure, is said to be writing a *comédie de salon*.

M. Emile de Giradin is at work on a five-act comedy, evidently destined for the Theatre Francais.

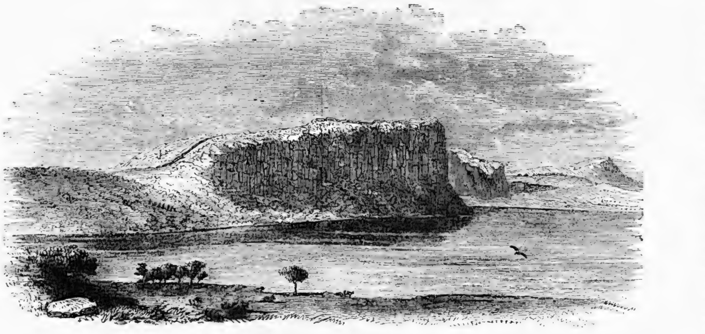
The Gun License.—The question of game licenses and gun licenses has been reconsidered. At present and up to this time no tax was payable on carrying a gun, unless the gun was carried in pursuit of game. In that case the sportsman paid to the revenue a duty of £3 a year for the enjoyment of his privilege. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed in his original scheme to abolish this special impost and to substitute for it a general tax of £1, payable on carrying a gun or other firearm for any purpose whatsoever. On Monday evening, however, he announced that the proposal in that shape would not be pressed. The game license is not to be abolished, but continued, only with this indulgence, that it will include the gun license, so that whoever is licensed to kill game will be licensed also by the same warrant to carry firearms. Supposing the license taken out not for killing game, but only for carrying a gun, the tax of £1 is still imposed.—*Times*.

The Coal Trade of 1869.—The quantity of coal, including cinders and culm, carried coastwise in the United Kingdom, from port to port, in the year 1869, was 10,452,135 tons, being 123,140 tons less than in the preceding year. Of the whole quantity 2,327,733 tons ware shipped at Newcastle, and 2,118,125 tons at Sunderland; 835,499 tons at Hartlepool; 889,912 tons at Cardiff; 774,093 tons at Newport. 2,873,688 tons were brought coastwise to London in 1869, a decrease of above 107,000 tons; and 3,353,396 by inland navigation and by railway, an increase of above 358,000 tons. 10,588,425 tons, of the value of £5,067,790, were exported to foreign countries and British possessions abroad, a decrease of 249,379 tons, and of £284,735 in declared value. 2,674,405 tons were shipped from Newcastle; 2,189,460 tons from Cardiff; 1,209,806 tons from Sunderland; 618,425 tons from Hartlepool; 498,324 tons from Swansea; 330,052 tons from Newport; 569,362 tons from Liverpool; 325,178 tons from North Shields, and 139,995 tons from South Shields. 1,999,920 tons were exported to France; 642,562 tons to Russia; 558,955 tons to Denmark, including Iceland; 540,344 tons to Prussia; 737,956 tons to Hamburg; 511,337 tons to Spain and the Canaries; 674,655 tons to Italy; 478,163 tons to Egypt; 320,756 tons to British India; 135,137 tons to British and 370,551 tons to foreign West Indies; 235,909 tons to Brazil; 168,062 tons to Uruguay; 195,070 tons to British North America. 28,093 tons of patent fuel (from Welsh ports) were carried coastwise in 1869, and 156,520 tons, of the declared value of £97,878, were exported, both of them larger quantities than in the preceding year.

Under the name of *Primula Couttii*, or Abyssinian Primrose, the Messrs. Veitch have recently exhibited at one of the meetings of the Royal Horticural Society a handsome primrose, with tufted root, irregularly dentate oblong-lanceolate leaves, 8in. to 10in. long, and covered with white mealy powder, especially on the lower surface. The flower-scape rises 18in. in height, and bears two or three whorls of a dozen or more flowers, the whorls provided with leafy bracts, the lower ones being the largest, and the flowers yellow, salver-shaped, with a tube nearly 2in. long, and a limb divided into five roundish notched lobes. This plant proves to be the *Primula simensis* of Hochstetter, a variety of the old *P. verticillata*, and will therefore bear the name of *P. verticillata simensis*. It is a very nice addition to our garden flowers.—*Scientific Opinion*.

CRAG LOCH.

We give an illustration on this page of Crag Loch, one of a series of lakes near Langley Castle. The small lakes called Bromlee, Greenlee, and Crag Loch lie to the north of the Picts Wall that runs through the neighbourhood, and Grindon Loch, the smallest of the four, to the south. The scenery is very beautiful and romantic in this district, which possesses also many Roman remains. On a little hill to the east is a circular British camp, and round the edge of the cliff runs a covered way, terminating with a series of hollows, which are surmised to have formed the basement of the dwellings of the British inhabitants.



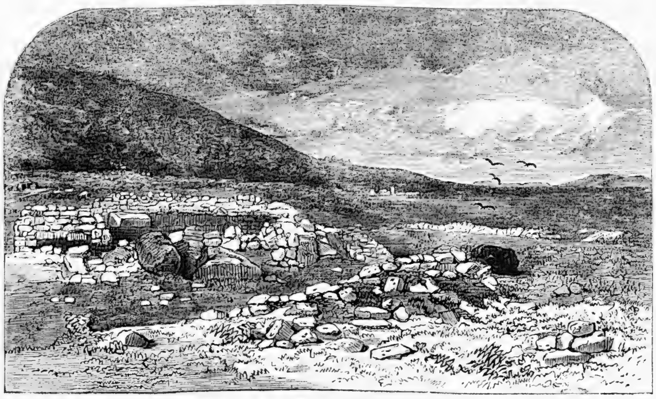
CRAG-LOCH, NEAR LANGLEY CASTLE.

TRACES OF THE NORTHUMBRIAN CELTS.

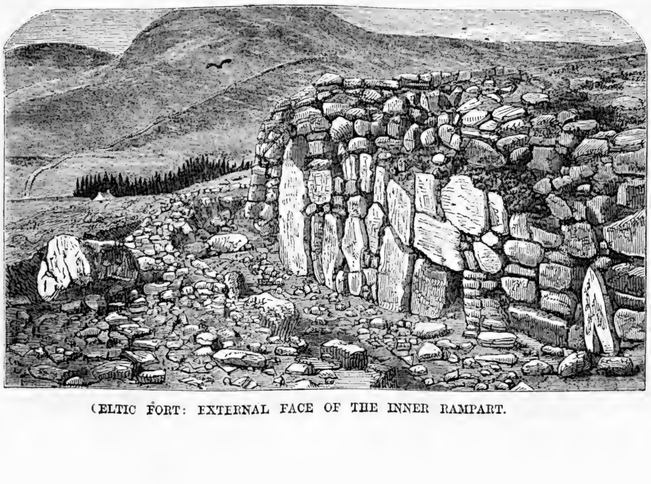
The footprints of the ancient Celtic population of Northumberland are to be traced for the most part in the northern division of the county, upon the slopes of the Cheviot Hills, a mountainous range extending from near Roxburgh in Scotland to the coast, a distance of about thirty-five miles. On nearly all of these hills may be found remains appertaining to the ancient Britons. They are remarkable for the abundant use of large Cyclopean masonry in place of earthen bulwarks, as in the south of England. Tumuli, cairns, cromlechs, and stone circles are also to be found along this line of country, together with massive stones marked with hieroglyphics which remain undeciphered. They are conceived to have been the writings of the Druidic hierarchy of the Celtic tribes. On one of the huge piles at Stonehenge has been found a hieroglyphic inscription resembling those found in Northumberland. An interesting feature to be seen along the Cheviot Hills is the appearance of ancient modes of cultivation, by which to a remote period the hill-sides seem to have been rendered productive. On the southern declivity of the hill of Greenshaw we reach the rocky platform of the Celtic town with its two dependencies, which form a group of fortified places of habitation. It is a well-chosen situation, for at a height above the level of the sea, where the winds rage in full force, it is so placed as to be sheltered by the surrounding hills. Its site on the north is overshadowed by the upper mass of Greenshaw hill and the crag-crowned height of Dunmore; to the westward the Ritta performs the same office. Facing its site is the contracted valley of the Breamish, with the scree-strewn sides of Harthorpe. The Alnham moors rise in the direction of Shillmoor, and eastward the steep heights of the Ingram Hills, and Brough Law, with Bleakhope and Hogden in the further distance. The Celtic stronghold thus overlooked would at first sight seem to be placed at a disadvantage with relation to the commanding heights by which it is surrounded—on the north especially, where, as regards the upper fork, which lies directly under the declivity of Greenshaw, its inhabitants might have been driven out easily by rolling down upon them the great boulder stones which lie ready to hand. But from existing traces it is to be understood that the approach to the upper ridges of the hill had been sufficently protected. In the same way we may account for the superior strength of the ramparts of the larger town on the lower face of the hill, where the approach is more open and access was less easily prevented at a time when the scope of missiles was limited. The larger town, the westernmost of a triad of fortifications, is encompassed by two ramparts, the strongest of which forms an irregular circle, and is strongly raised in large Cyclopean masonry varying from 10 to 12 feet in width. Although the walls are composed of unhewn stones, and destitute of any kind of cement, they show a wonderful amount of constructive faculty, being composed at intervals of immense upright blocks, by which the blocks forming the intermediate substance of the wall are firmly bound. The stones which form the faces of the wall are well fitted together, the space between being carefully crammed with smaller fragments.

Between the ramparts the distance is unequal. It contracts on the south-side to a space of twenty-two feet. On the north-east and west sides the space between the outer and inner ramparts opens to a breadth of about fifty feet. At the east side is a gateway from which a road is carried down to the hill on the Lynhope Burn. There are three gateways in succession on the eastern side of the town, in the three ramparts placed diagonally to each other, so as to command, from their angular position, three several points of vantage—a display of military strategy observable in other Celtic fortifications.

The period when these rude strongholds were raised, or when they ceased to be inhabited, is a matter of speculation only. We give two illustrations of the Celtic Fort we have alluded to—the Eastern Gateway and the External Face of the Inner Rampart.



CELTIC FORT: EASTERN GATEWAY.



CELTIC FORT: EXTERNAL FACE OF THE INNER RAMPART.

TERRIBLE FALL FROM A BALLOON.

The *San Francisco Figaro* publishes an account of a frightful accident which occurred at an equestrian and acrobatic entertainment given in the city of Mexico. It had been announced in the programme that M. Montano would go up with a balloon, performing on the trapeze bar. From some unknown cause the Mexican equilibrist did not make his appearance, and it was decided in consequence that the youngest son of M. Buislay, aged about twelve years, should execute the ascension. M. Adolphe Buislay happened to be present simply as a spectator. At the moment when his young brother was about to ascend, Adolphe jumped into the arena and offered to take his place, remarking that he did not wish an accident to happen. He took off his coat, and keeping on the leathern buckskins he was wearing at the time, he caught the balloon as it ascended, hanging by his feet from the trapeze. On the sides of the arena were large posts, the extremities of which were connected by transverse bars. On rising, the balloon was tossed by a violent wind against one of these posts. At the same moment the head of the aeronaut struck violently against it, and before he had time to recover himself the trapeze became entangled in the transverse bar above, and the force of the wind caused the ropes attaching it to the balloon to break. The trapeze bar being thus detached, the unfortunate acrobat, after several unsuccessful efforts to disentangle himself and to cling to the post, was precipitated headforemost to the ground, about fifty feet. During his fall he was noticed to describe several somersaults or revolutions before reaching the ground. Many persons hastened into the arena to the assistance of the unfortunate man, the victim of his fraternal devotion. His fall was so terrible that he was at first thought to be killed. He lay, bruised and inanimate, upon the ground. The greatest consternation ensued among the spectators; many ladies fainted, and gentlemen rushed to his rescue. He was found not to be killed outright, and notwithstanding his severe injuries the physicians for a while entertained hopes of his recovery. He, however, expired after ten days' suffering.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—William Redhead, the youth charged with the murder of his stepmother, has been committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court. It is said that he has been known hitherto as a harmless lad of excellent character, and that his stepmother treated him with cruel and systematic harshness. When the charge was read to him, the prisoner's words in reply were: "All I can say is that my stepmother has been very unkind to me and my sister."

BURSTING OF A CANAL.—The populations of Bauvin and Piny-Verclas, in the Pas de Calais, had a great fright a few days since. The reach of the Deûle Canal, between the two places above named, was so far completed that it was expected the water would be turned into it very shortly. In order to save as much dredging work as possible afterwards, the contractor had cut away the separating dam too much, and it gave way to the extent of about ten square metres; of course, the reach was full in a few seconds; a dam further on, which covered a syphon recently laid down for the waters of the Waorin, was carried away in its turn, and the waters poured out on the surrounding plains. The terror was great, as may be supposed; it was feared that the new bridge at Bauvin would be carried away, and that diminution of the water in the Deûle Canal would cause serious damage to the navigation. Energetic measures were taken; more than a hundred men were occupied for ten hours, when the inundatien was stopped. From 70 to 100 acres are under water, but fortunately half of this land is swamp, or little cultivated.—*Architect.*

A valuable balloon was completely destroyed at Hull on Monday. A number of men were engaged in bringing it from the works of the British Gas Light Company, at Sculcoates, where it had been inflated, to the *fête* ground, on the Beverley-road, when it caught the telegraph wires, and was torn to pieces.

The Governor-General of Canada has publicly thanked the Volunteers and Militia for their prompt response to the call to resist the Fenian invasion. General Lindsay attributed the easy defeat of the invaders to the accuracy of firing of the Canadian forces. He issued a general order acknowledging the promptitude of the troops.

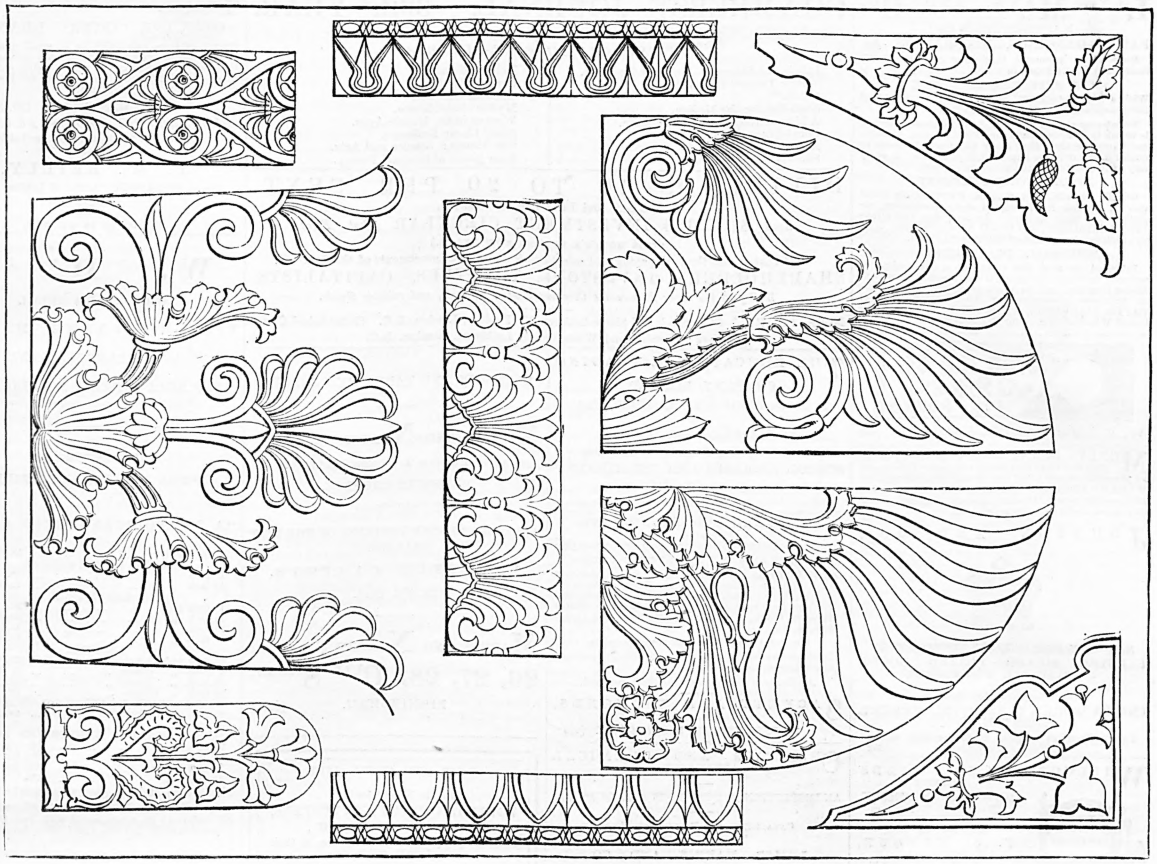
THE MIDLAND RAILWAY FROM SETTLE TO CARLISLE.—Preparations are now in active progress at the Carlisle end of this undertaking. Messrs. Eckersley and Bayliss, the contractors (who last year completed the arduous task of making the Solway Junction Railway, including an immense viaduct across the Solway Firth from Annan to Port Carlisle and Bowness), are at present busily engaged in erecting stabling, blacksmiths' shops, stores, and huts for the accommodation of workmen, who will be stationed at Scotby, a small village near Carlisle. The length over which Messrs. Eckersley and Bayliss's contract extends is from Newbiggin to Carlisle, a distance of 23½ miles.

The following angry letter has been addressed to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli by Mr. Goldwin Smith:—"Cornell University, Ithaca, State of New York, May 25th. Sir,—In your 'Lothair' you introduce an Oxford professor who is about to emigrate to America, and you describe him as 'a social parasite.' You well know that if you had ventured openly to accuse me of any social baseness, you would have had to answer for your words; but when, sheltering yourself under the literary forms of a work of fiction, you seek to traduce with impunity the social character of a political opponent, your aspersions can touch no man's honour. They are the stingless insults of a coward.—Your obedient servant, GOLDWIN SMITH."

RESTORATION OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.—A revised estimate has been submitted by Mr. Gilbert Scott for the completion of the restoration of this cathedral. The further sum required is £15,000. Lord Dudley offers £5,000 conditionally on £10,000 being raised by the city and county of Worcester. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester, in their official capacity, will, it is reported, contribute £2,000, so that there will still be left £8,000 to be provided by the public in order to be in a position to accept Lord Dudley's offer.

Crinolines and hoops are superseded by a new invention called the "Phellopektos Skirt, Corset, and Dress-improver," introduced by Mr. Stephen Dixon, inventor of the "Eider-down Corset." The contrivance is an adaptation of cork. It can be used as an agreeable and pleasant substitute for crinoline, or as a quilted petticoat; or it may be adapted to the skirts of short walking-dresses. It is, in fact, the perfection of skirts come at last. In the new corset the inventor has also employed cork instead of bone or other materials. It needs no moulding or pressing, but adapts itself to and supports the figure, and is not likely to break like bone. The attention of many medical men has been directed to this invention, and it is believed that corsets of this character will be exceedingly useful to patients suffering from lung and spinal disease. From the manufacture of skirts and corsets, attention has been directed to the production of dress improvers, and an article has been provided whose unbreakableness when stitched renders it superior to any other kind hitherto produced. Ladies dressed in the "Phellopektos Skirt and Improver" would enjoy their seaside trips with greater safety and pleasure, as less risk would be occasioned when boating or yachting. This excellent and beautiful invention has been patenteed in Great Britain and in several foreign countries.

THE SUMMER ASSIZES.—Lord Chief Baron Kelly and Mr. Justice Brett have chosen the Midland Circuit.



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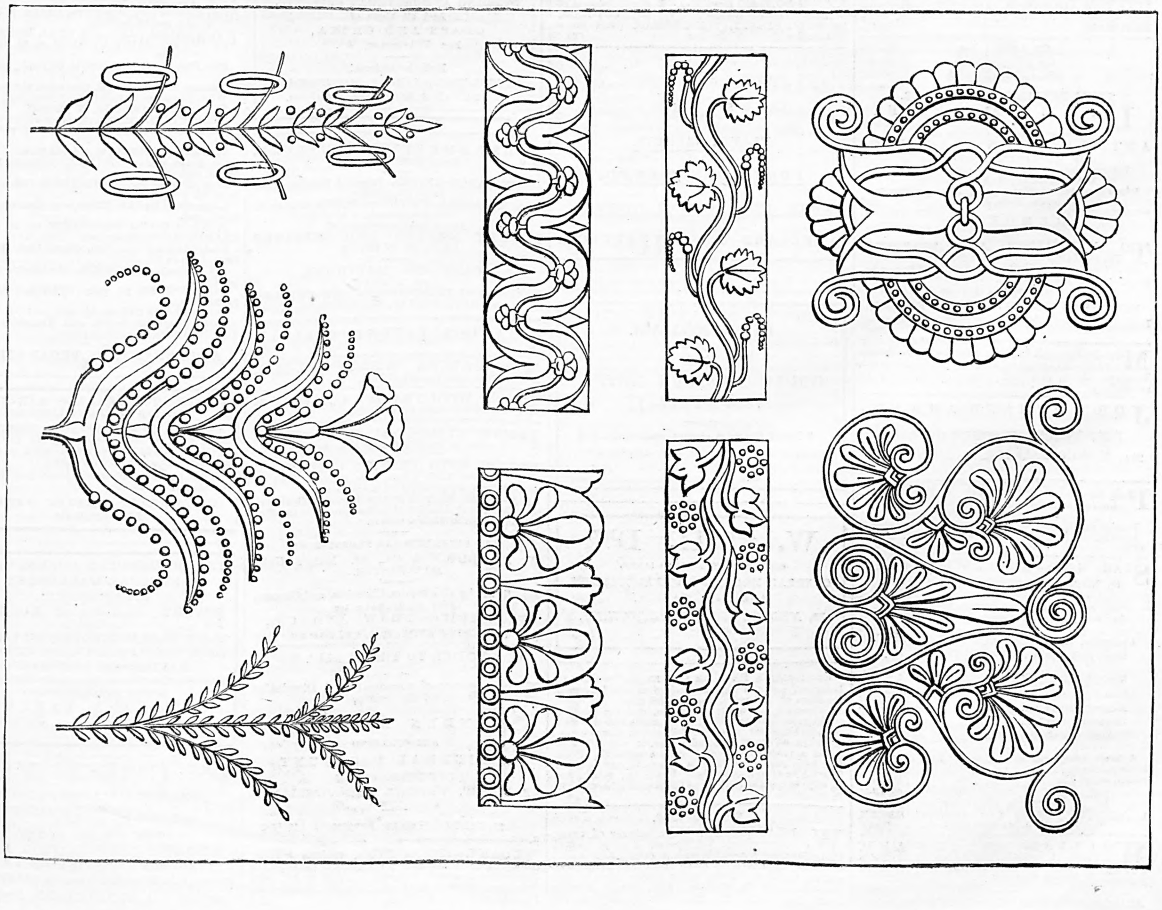

ETRUSCAN.

THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page 678.*)—To be Continued.

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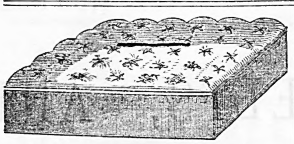

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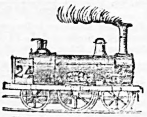

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BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

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DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and of all chemists. [581

FLOWER SEEDS.—Twelve varieties of beautiful Annuals forwarded post free for 14 stamps, or 30 sorts for 2s. 6d. GOOD SEEDS, judiciously assorted and securely packed.—Address, HORSNAILL and REYNOLDS, Seed Merchants, Strood, Kent. [698

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PAMPHLET] ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. [POST FREE.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS, AND POCKET BATTERIES.

These HIGHLY-IMPROVED INVENTIONS render electricity perfectly self-applicable, in a mild, continuous form, and extremely efficacious, no shock or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, reanimating torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by various influences. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied, that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY, signed by the élite of the English medical faculty, has been received—

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. J. L. PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of everyone disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated this 9th day of March, 1866.

"Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart, M.D., F.R.C.P.
"Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
"Sir WM. FERGUSSON, Bart., F.R.S.
"EDWD. H. SIEVEKING, M.D., F.R.C.P.
"Sir J. RANALD MARTIN, F.R.C.S.
"Dr A. CLARK, F.R.C.P., Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c., &c."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Académie de Médecine, Paris, of which the following is a brief extract:—

"The Voltaic Chains of Mr. Pulvermacher are really a most wonderful apparatus. It is astonishing to see these little piles adapting themselves to the form of the body, and capable of producing under this small volume the most surprising effects. . . . They unite two advantages which no other apparatus has hitherto possessed: they are more portable and cheaper, two indispensable conditions in an apparatus of this description, in order to make the application of electricity more general, and, to a certain degree, popular, which is certainly very desirable in the interest of patients, as well as that of the profession. In this respect the chains of Mr. Pulvermacher will have a great future. The Committee beg to propose to the Academy to address their thanks to Mr. Pulvermacher for his most interesting communication. Adopted."—Bulletin de l'Académie, Tome XVI., No. 13.

THE INVENTIONS have been approved in like manner by the Royal College of Physicians, London; the Imperial Faculty of Vienna; and the Academy of Medicine, New York; and their curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected.—(See Pamphlet gratis.)

Extract of a testimonial by Dr. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

"I have seen some of Mr. Pulvermacher's inventions for the application of the continuous galvanic current to the human body in various morbid states. . . . I am satisfied that he is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of the science, and I think that he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and from scientific men."

These facts appeal to the good sense of every sufferer to avail himself of this scientific and curative progress, to which the inventor has devoted a lifetime of study and labour, as an ardent disciple of that great benefactor of mankind, the late illustrious electrician, Michael Faraday.

THE Testimonials following (as well as the far more numerous ones contained in a pamphlet which can be had on application), represent only a very small proportion of the cures actually effected, but the particulars of which have not been communicated. This will be evident, in view of the extreme reluctance of many persons to have their names and sufferings made public.

It should be explained that many of the cases (the results of which are written in the third person), have been communicated by the patients' friends. Cordial commendations from the most eminent British and Foreign medical authorities, together with confirmatory statements in standard works, such as Pereira's "Materia Medica," Dr. Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," Dr. Handfield Jones on "Nervous and Functional Disorders," &c., &c., &c., may always be seen at the establishment, No. 200, Regent-street, London, W.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. (Testimonial.)

"181, Heath-street, Birmingham, Oct. 29, 1869.

"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher,—Dear Sir,—I beg to say I have used the Galvanic Chain-Band with good effect. I was troubled with rheumatism in the face for three years, and in the winter I was hardly ever free from pain. During that time I took as many as forty bottles of medicine; but it did not give me the least ease. I had recourse to your Band, since which time, I am glad to say, I have felt nothing of it. A friend of mine was taken with a bad pain in his wrist; I put it upon him, and in two or three minutes the pain was gone. Last Sunday another gentleman I am intimate with wished me to try it upon him—he had a severe pain at the nape of the neck and left shoulder. He applied it going to bed, expecting to get no sleep, as usual; but, however, he soon went to sleep, and slept well all night. In the morning the pain had entirely gone. He told me he intended to have one of your Electric Belts; those two cases are in our own neighbourhood. You can make what use you think proper of this, and I will give you the names of the parties if you wish it.—Yours respectfully,

"JOHN FROST."

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.—(Testimonial.)

"56, Hanover-street, Liverpool,
"1st December, 1868.

"The Chain-Band has been very effectual in a case of Neuralgia, which has been chronic for some time. Produced relief in a very short time, and sleep in two hours. "ALFRED HY. MASON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

CONSTIPATION.—(Testimonial.)

"New Deer, Aberdeen,
"28th November, 1868.

"For many years he (patient) has been troubled seriously with costiveness, until he applied your Bands, since which his bowels have been quite regular, and he has now no occasion to take medicine. "HUGH WALKER, Merchant.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

INTENSE SCIATICA.—(Testimonial.)

"St. John's Wood, May 12th, 1869.

"Dr. Levison having derived some special advantages, by its imparting to him an increase of nerve power, he can now conscientiously recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—(Testimonial.)

"Osborne-place, Dundee, July 31, 1868.

"The Combined Bands are already working wonders. They are retying and strengthening the strings of life, and creating an amount of vital energy I have not felt for years.

"JAMES DEWAR.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NEURALGIA.—(Testimonial.)

"St. Leonard's Villa, Dagnall Park,
"South Norwood, Surrey.

"After two applications the Neuralgic pains in my face, &c., quite left me, and I have not had a recurrence. "EMMA B. PENNY.

"Per Tere Herbert Smith, Esq.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

TOOTHACHE, TIC-DOLOREUX, &c.—(Testimonial.)

"Wilton-le-Wear, Darlington, March 2, 1868.

"I commenced to try my hand in curing toothache among the people about me, and was most successful. "(Rev.) JOHN MASON,

"Incumbent of Fir Tree, County Durham.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PAINS IN THE BACK.—(Testimonial.)

"Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Feb. 4, 1868.

"I write to you a line to say how thoroughly satisfied (not to say astonished) I am at the result.

"F. H. ATKINSON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SEVERE NERVOUS DEBILITY and INDIGESTION.—(Testimonial.)

"St. Peter's-street, Ipswich, September 3, 1867.

"I have not lost a single hour from any cause since I commenced to wear the Band, and I have no trouble to eat whatever comes to hand.

"ROBERT SEAGER.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

LOSS OF VOICE.—(Testimonial.)

"Rose Villa, Cambridge-road, Turnham-green.
"March 14, 1867.

"The small Chain purchased for the young gentleman was wonderfully effective.

"THOMAS WELLS CAVE, L.C.P.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NEURALGIA IN THE EYE.—(Testimonial.)

"Woodbine Cottage, West Cowes,
"Isle of Wight, April 25, 1867.

"Used one of your chains with great success.

"H. INGLIS WEBB.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATISM.—(Testimonial.)

"Paragon Lodge, Broadstairs, Feb. 18, 1867.

"Having derived much benefit from your Galvanic Band, I have recommended a patient of mine, similarly affected, to try one.

"EDWARD LAYING, Surgeon.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARALYSIS.—COMPLETE PROSTRATION. (Testimonial.)

"Twyford Rectory, Buckingham, Dec. 6, 1867.

"Afflicted for nearly two years, being completely prostrate, and unable to move hand or foot. . . . Relieved so as to be able to dress and undress myself, and walk for an hour at a time.

"MRS. PERKINS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, TIC-DOLOREUX. (Testimonial.)

"Dunsford, June 28th, 1868.

"I have not once since had the toothache or tic-doloreux, from which I so frequently suffered previously. . . . I applied the Band to a friend of mine, suffering from acute neuralgia and face-ache. . . . It stopped the pain almost immediately, and he has not had it since.

"W. H. MAY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, AND NERVOUSNESS, WITH HEADACHE. (Testimonial.)

"Scole, Norfolk, June 12th, 1868.

"Symptoms—Nervous, torpid fever; sometimes weak, low, irregular pulse; dull pain on left side of breast to the false ribs, faintness and flatulence. . . . The pain and all the symptons are much relieved. "GEORGE READ.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

"London, March 4th, 1868.

"I purchased one of your Combined Chain-Bands, which, I am happy to inform you, has proved very beneficial. I feel very much benefit.

"JOHN BODMAN,
"5, Arthur-street, East, E.C.
"Late of Stepney Causeway.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATIC PAINS. (Testimonial.)

"Sanat, Rickmansworth, Herts.

"The Chain I have cured me of rheumatic pains, from which I have been suffering for two years.

"(Miss) FRANCIS CURTIS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS. (Testimonial.)

"Sheffield, June, 1858.

"I have very great pleasure in telling you I have no more need of your very excellent Chains, as they have done wonders in restoring my health once more, and I am now quite well. "T. J. EDWARDS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

DEAFNESS, &c.—(Testimonial.)

[A lady was entirely cured in a short time by wearing a Chain on the head, and directing the galvanic fluid by the aid of sponges through the head from ear to ear.]

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEAFNESS.—(Testimonial.)

No. 6, High-street, Clapham, August, 1859.

"She had suffered for five years from extreme deafness and frequently unbearable noises in the head. * * * Although a week only has elapsed since the first application, she is quite restored. "DR. NEVILLE MORRISON, L.A.S.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street. W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"London.

"A patient of mine, some years back, was cured of this malady, although it was one of nine years' standing, in three weeks, under the application of one of your Chains. "G. MIERCHISON, M.D., &c.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SCIATICA.—(Testimonial.)

"Huddon Villa, Upper Norwood, January 12, 1869.

"The Chain Band that I bought for my wife was perfectly successful in curing her of Sciatica in two days, which she had been subjected to for four or five years without deriving benefit from medical treatment. "GEORGE BRIMTLEY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

EPILEPSY OF LONG STANDING.—(Testimonial.)

"23, Ellesmere-road, Victoria Park, E.,
"April 27, 1870.

"I have been a great sufferer from epileptic fits since I was seven years of age. I was determined to try your Electric Chain Bands, and, thank God, I am able to say that in the eight months I have found great benefit, and am now effectually cured. My age is 39, and I am enjoying good health.

"CHRISTOPHER COTTON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

ASTHMA.—(Testimonial.)

"37, Piccadilly.

"I applied it to a delicate lady in a cough, and found it to remove every symptom in a few days.

"T. F. SEAGER.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

COMPLETE PARALYSIS.—(Testimonial.)

"Arthur House, Greenwich-road, October 28, 1868.

"She (the patient) could neither use her hands nor feet, and was unable to help herself in any way." [Various other treatment used ineffectually for two years.] "On the 5th of December I applied your Chain-Band and Battery for the first time, and the effect was astonishing. My wife can now walk almost as well as ever, and can use her hands quite as well as ever.

"JOHN NAYLOR.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

N.B.—This case can be confirmed by Dr. Down, of Kensington.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"43, Regent-street, Sheffield, Feb. 8th, 1870.

"Sir,—I have been suffering from nervous debillty for the last 14 years. I have also been using your Chain Bands for the last month, and find already my nervous system improving wonderfully; and at the rate I am going on expect soon to be cured altogether. With thanks for benefits derived, I remain, yours faithfully, "THOS. SHAW.

"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq., 200, Regent-street, W."

INDIGESTION.—(Testimonial.)

"The Laurels, Sheffield, Feb. 8th, 1870.

"Sir,—Having used your combined Chain Bands for indigestion, I have pleasure in informing you that they have done me a great deal of good, and I shall be glad to recommend them to any one who may be suffering from a similar complaint.—Yours faithfully, "J. E. CUTLER.

"J. L. Pulvermacher. Esq., 200, Regent-street, W."

PAINS in the BACK and NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"High-street, Tunstall, March 2nd, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—The Combined Chain Bands I had from you am happy to say have removed the pains I suffered from in my back. I have written to know if it is necessary to wear them at night.—Yours truly, "H. GREGORY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq., 200, Regent-street, W."

INDIGESTION OF LONG STANDING.—(Testimonial.)

"131, Regent-street, London, W., 21st Dec., 1868.

"After trying various remedies I became totally prostrate and incapable of any exertion, when I was induced to wear one of your Belts, and I attribute my restoration to health entirely to that circumstance.

P. A. BARNARD, Artist Painter.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS COMPLAINT.—(Testimonial.)

"Sidbury Vicarage, near Sidmouth, Devon,
"Feb. 27th, 1862.

"I purchased a Chain-Band, and used it with great benefit for a most distressing nervous complaint. "G. HOYMAS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.—(Testimonial.)

"The Terrace, Chesterfield, June 7th, 1869.

"Since he began to wear them he has gained power and no other remedy has been tried.

"S. FOULDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARALYSIS. (Testimonial).

"Hart's-hill, July 18th, 1866.

"I think more of Galvanism than ever I did. It will become a blessing to me through God. . . . I must have given myself up to die, if it had not been for Pulvermacher's system.

"GEORGE BIRKS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

LIVER COMPLAINT and BRONCHITIS.—(Testimonial.)

"High-street, Deptford, 11th May, 1869.

"I have certainly received great benefit. . . . Since wearing them I have not had any severe pains.

"THOS. SAUNDBY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

ASTHMA.—(Testimonial.)

"Clofricford, by Ellon, Aberdeenshire,
"March 13th, 1869.

"The asthma has not troubled me scarcely since I wore the Band a week. "W. MORRISON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"The Priory, Leamington, May 24th, 1869.

"Dear Sir,—About two years ago I purchased from you an Electrifying Band, or rather Bands, one to go down my back, and two others to go on each side of my chest. I found great benefit from the use of these Bands.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, JOHN CRAIG, Vicar of Leamington.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

GOUT and RHEUMATISM, AFFECTION OF THE KIDNEYS, and NERVOUSNESS. (Testimonial.)

"Stert Cottage, near Devizes, July 2nd, 1869.

"I found immediate relief, and am able to walk seven miles in the course of the day. . . . . In fact, the benefit was beyond my expectation.

"WM. A. CHAMBERS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATISM in the KNEE-JOINTS.—(Testimonial.)

"Bovesand, Plymouth, July 1st, 1869.

[Acknowledges benefit received, and requests a Band for a suffering friend, concluding]—"A friend of mine, suffering from Rheumatism in the knee, derived much benefit from the use of a Chain Band.

"ED. G. L. STREET, Lieut. R.N.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SCIATICA.—(Testimonial.)

"Grantham, Aug. 11th, 1869.

"Tried every remedy, and was under three medical men without benefit, and then applied one of your Chain Bands, which relieved her in a few hours, and completely cured her in a fortnight.

"R. LOVICK.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co.. 200, Regent-street, W."

LONG STANDING RHEUMATISM.—(Testimonial.)

"5, Melbourne-street, Plymouth,
"26th July, 1869.

"I acknowledge with pleasure the relief afforded me in removing a stubborn and long standing case of Rheumatism and weakness in the knees.

"J. LLEWELLYN.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

GOUT, &c.—(Testimonial.)

"41, Waterloo-street, Birmingham,
"Jan. 30th, 1869.

"I have used your Chain-band for Gout, and in a case of accident in the knee joints, and pains in the back, with the most marked success.

"EDWARD SERMON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

MUSCULAR AND NERVOUS PAINS.

"Scole, Norfolk, Feb. 10, 1869.

"I am happy to state I am completely and permanently cured after having used them (the Volta Chain-bands) for one month. "GEORGE READ.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PRICE-LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and FLEXIBLE BATTERIES.

A. NARROW CHAIN-BANDS, for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, Cramp in the Extremities, according to Electric Power ... ... 18s., 22s., 40s., and upwards.

B. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS or BELTS for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, &c., wearable as a Belt ... ... 22s. to 40s., and 55s.

C. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head ... ... 21s. and upwards.

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E. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS, for Writers' Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c. ... ... 22s. to 30s., 40s., and 60s.

F. COMBINED BAND, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders ... ... 40s. to 60s.

Complete Set, with Belt and Volta-Electric Battery... ... ... £5 to £8.

G. CHAIN BATTERIES for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for restoring exhausted Vital Energy (to be used in conjunction with specially Combined Bands) £3 10s. to 4 Guineas.

H. HIGH-TENSION BATTERIES, with a complete set of Combined Bands, Belts, and accessories (for special cases)... ... £10 and upwards.

I. INTENSITY BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths in the patient's own bedroom in various cases, and for eliminating poisonous substances from the system (lead and mercury), Paralysis, Want of Power, &c.... ... ... 60 elem., £3 3s.; 120 elem., £6 6s.

No Galvanic Bands or Belts are genuine but those bearing the facsimile of J. L. PULVERMACHER'S signature on the label.

A Test sent gratis on loan for a week if required.

PULVERMACHER'S PAMPHLET of recent Testimonials and Medical Reports of Cures, containing other valuable information, sent post free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee,

J. L. PULVERMACHER, GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 200, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

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